FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BISHOPS REQUEST JUSTICE, END TO VIOLENCE

PY240224 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Permanent Council of the Bolivian Bishops Conference has made an appeal for the end of all violence and the reign of justice accompanied by charity and freedom in the country.

In a communique dated 5 February, the council also makes an appeal to all citizens, whatever their ideological positions, not to provoke situations of violence.

In the (?nine) points of the message an analysis and assessment of the present sociological situation of the country is made and everyone is urged to follow sensible and just conduct as a condition for the peace, prosperity and progress of Bolivia, which no one should misrepresent in any commentary.

Another paragraph of the document says that just as violence leads to violence, the lack of justice and charity leads to hatred and vengeance which obstruct and even block the road of coexistence, progress and peace.

Drug addiction, which has such harmful effects on the population, particularly on the youth, is deplored and measures are requested to prevent the corrective economic measures from aggravating the precarious situation of the low-income majority.

It is also asked that unemployment not be made more serious and that the extent of freedom of expression, which has also affected the church should be broadened.

In conclusion, it is said that the points stated by the bishops are not meant to obstruct dialogue or make it more difficult, but rather to be a firm basis for developing a dialogue toward positive results.

REPORT ON COCA LEAF PRODUCTION IN BOLIVIA, PERU

PY240014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] La Paz, 23 Feb (AFP)--A report published here today by the Commission for the Fight Against Drugs states that Bolivia and Peru produce 100 percent of the coca leaves from which cocaine is extracted. The report adds that the coca leaf is legally cultivated in the two countries, which leads to an ever larger production.

It is said that attempts to justify this legal status are made both in Peru and Bolivia with the argument that coca is used as a sedative agent to control the appetite, a stimulant and an antidote to the effects of altitude.

The commission admits that those arguments are true to a certain point, because two-thirds of the population, specifically in Bolivia, are poor and undernourished.

It clearly states, however, that while Bolivia needs only 6,000 tons per year for the consumption of its farmhands and mineworkers, it is producing over 25,000 tons, explaining that the balance is used by the cocaine manufacturers. The commission says that this fact led to a 1,400-percent increase in the price of coca leaf in the last 2 years, so that its cost has become prohibitive for the Bolivian poor classes.

FIGEIREDO RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY WALTERS 23 FEB

PY231835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Feb (AFP)--Gen Vernon Walters, the U.S. Government special envoy, was received here this morning by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and the Military Household Chief, Gen Danilo Venturino, participated in the meeting. The Presidency did not release any information on the meeting. The U.S. Embassy gave strict instructions, however, to all its members not to report anything on the visit of General Walters.

Although he arrived only yesterday, the former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) will provide some information to Brazil on the situation in Central America, namely in El Salvador. He has already traveled with the same objective to Mexico and Venezuela and today will leave for Argentina and from there he will go to Chile. General Walters yesterday attended a dinner at the U.S. Embassy in the company of Generals Reinaldo Mello de Almeida, Brum de Negreiros, Ademar da Costa Machado, Campos Paiva, Manuel Augusto Teixeira and Alcir Werner. French Ambassador to Brasilia Jean Beliard was also invited, the Brazilian press reported.

Itamaraty Statement

PY210259 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today made a declaration about the visit of Gen Vernon Walters to Brazil.

About the expectation created within the Brazilian Government over General Walters' visit to Brazil, Itamaraty spokesman Bernzrdo Pericas told Radio Bandeirantes that the Brazilian Government will listen to General Walters, who is bringing with him information in the hands of the U.S. Government about the situation in El Salvador, adding that he does not have any idea as to what that information might be. Pericas also stressed the point that not only on the Salvadoran question but in any other case, the Brazilian Government is in favor of nonintervention in internal affairs of other countries. The Itamaraty spokesman gave assurances to Radio Bandeirantes that Brazil has never sold, nor it is selling arms to El Salvador.

Speculation of Commentator

PY211354 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The crisis in El Salvador, the civil war there, takes on greater importance for the [words indistinct] Brazilians and becomes closer to Brazilians due to the Walters mission. What exactly does this mean? U.S. Gen Vernon Walters will arrive in Brazil on Monday. He is an envoy of the U.S. Government and is the bearer of a document which his government, the U.S. Government, considers to be proof of Soviet and Cuban intervention in El Salvador.

Little is known about this document, which the U.S. Government considers to be proof of Soviet intervention in El Salvador, or about how Brazil will react to it once it learns its contents. Until [words indistinct] the position was simple. It was against any armed foreign intervention in El Salvador, but now it is suspected that the United States is preparing the ground to carry the matter to the OAS and to try to obtain collective continental action against what it considers to be intervention in our continent, in El Salvador, by a foreign force, the Soviet Union in this case, in view of this uncertainty, it is hoped the Brazilians will be fully informed on the Walters mission.

BRAZIL DOUBTS CUBAN-SOVIET PRESENCE IN EL SALVADOR

PY240104 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Feb 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Walters Mission"]

[TExt] Judging from the reaction of several governments, among them the British and FRG Governments, the U.S. mission to European countries seeking support for the policy of greater economic and military aid to El Salvador does not seem to have obtained very satisfactory results. The visible lack of enthusiasm shown by those countries may probably repeat itself in Latin America where Gen Vernon Walters will carry out a mission similar to te Eagleburger mission in Europe. It cannot be asserted for certain that the U.S. envoy will find the same receptivity in Mexico and Brazil as he hopes to find in Venezuela, Chile and Argentina.

A traditional independence underpins the positions of the Mexican foreign policy in a very strong way, as the United States itself recognizes--we only need to recall the last meeting between the presidents of the two countries to prove this. Brazilian diplomacy, in turn, has proved that Brazil's foreign policy tends to follow an independent line which has allowed it, for example, to successfully fulfill its role as mediator in the recent conflict between Peru and Ecuador. Regarding the arguments of the Walters mission, the Brazilian Government is still not convinced of the Cuban-Soviet presence in El Salvador since the reports from the Brazilian embassies in Central America "are not conclusive in this respect," according to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas. This means that Brazil would rather base its position on the information supplied by its own official representatives than on the policy of another power, as the United States in this case.

There was speculation about the consequences that the U.S. policy, which was announced by Ronald Reagan, would have in Latin America even before he assumed the Presidency. The truth is that in the context of U.S.-Latin American relations this concern over such consequences becomes more understandable when the United States talks with passive listeners rather than real interlocutors. But to prove that a country is a true interlocutor its attitudes must not be influenced by others but must be dictated by a policy which, above all, reflects the national interests.

DISINTEGRATION TREND OF PROGOVERNMENT PARTY NOTED

PY210231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Feb 81 p 2

["Castello's column:" By Carlos Castello Branco: "PDS Disintegration"]

[Text] New sections of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] are exploding as the result of quarrels and rivalries within the broad front which has been supporting the government for a long time, first under the umbrella of the National Renewal Alliance and later under that of the recently-created party. Constitutional amendment No 11 and the new parties creation law were intended to break up the opposition, something which was effected simply through adoption of such legal documents. Despite justifiable limitations, the freedom granted for the creation of political parties brought about the disintegration of the government-supporting front. This has already happened in at least 10 states, with serious symptoms of rebellion in most cases.

The sections of the PDS that exploded (not imploded, because elements of the hole have been thrown outside) lately are those of Pernambuco and Paraiba. This happened at the very moment when the PDS in Para was irremediably and officially disassembled. It is interesting to note that the disintegration of the PDS has lately resulted in the creation of alliances with opposition parties or has caused the desertion of large PDS groups to opposition parties, or alternate parties if you will. Para Governor Alacid Nunes took with him a group of his people to the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB], although Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva has publicly stated that he had not played a role in that decision. This detracts from his status as PDS leader.

In Pernambuco now, former governor Jose de Moura Cavalcanti--who was governor of the Roraima territory during the Janio Quadros government--wants to take into the PDT four state deputies, the Recife mayor, the former Recife mayor and others who follow his line of thinking, which still seems to have devotees in the interior of the state. Marco Maciel apparently still admits the possibility of mending PDS party fences, but that possibility seems to be doomed by the declarations of Moura Cavalcanti. In compensation, the young Pernambuco Governor Maciel will not receive the support of the Workers Democratic Party [PDT] whose leader, former minister Osvaldo Lima Filho, has already drawn a contrasting picture between Maciel and Moura Cavalcanti.

In Paraiba, Justice Minister Abi Ackel and civilian cabinet Chief Couto e Silva met with a delegation of local PDS dissidents who, in coalition with the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], managed to take over the Presidency of the state legislative assembly (something which could have happened in Pernambuco were it not for the adroit moves of the state governor). The group of Paraiba dissidents is composed of a federal senator, three federal deputies, nine state deputies and the Campina Grande mayor. Paraiba Governor Tarcisio Burity still has with him the majority in the state assembly and is maneuvering in the expectation of making an alliance with the Popular Party [PP] provided the candidate for governor in 1982 is Joao Agripino--a possibility that has been reduced by the repeated proclamation of the candidacy of Deputy Wilson Braga, who so far is the favorite of the PDS faction which stays with the governor.

The Paraiba dissidents have not formally bolted from the PDS yet, but they have already initiated contacts with the PMDB for admission into that party. The PP in Paraiba hopes to be the choice of the electorate and it will ally itself with Governor Burity provided it can nominate its candidate for state governor in the 1982 elections, namely, Joao Agripino. There are personal differences between Governor Burity and Deputy Antonio Mariz. The dissident PDS group is thus trying the only possible alliance, although ideologically it represents nothing but an attempt by the old oligarchy to reassert its political dominance in the state. The members of this group are representatives of the sugar and cotton planters--of the "sweet cotton" as they were referred to by a cabinet minister in Brasilia yesterday--coming from the Paraiba lowlands (sugar) and from the state highlands (cotton).

The main figures and contenders for the governorship of Paraiba are the new president of the state assembly, Milanez; the mayor of Campina Grande, Arnaldo Veloso Borges, a scion of a traditional sugarmill-owning family; and Joacil Ferreira who is considered the intellectual of the group. Senator Mauricio Leite is an alternate of Senator Milton Cabral. Although the Paraiba dissident group has ostensibly come to Brasilia to denounce faction-favoring action on the part of Governor Burity, these dissidents are in fact in contact with Deputy Marcondes Gadelha, who is a rising star of the PMDB and a candidate for his party's leadership in the Federal Chamber of Deputies and who is willing to consider the possibility of an alliance without hurting the aspirations of the opposition, which could be substantially reinforced by the PDS bolters.

Other PDS sections in turmoil after the adoption of the multiparty system are in Santa Catarina where the former governor Konder Reis is negotiating his affiliation with the PTB; in Parana where former governor Canet Junior and Senator Afonso Camargo left the PDS and others joined the PP; in Espirito Santo where the governor lost the majority in the state legislative assembly; in Rio Grande do Norte where the Rosado Maia's joined the PP; in Piaui where Senator Alberto Silva formed the PP; in Para where a serious dissident movement sprang up; and in Mato Grosso do Sul where there is a big stir over the replacement of senators, deputies and the appointment of Pedrossian as new state governor.

NOBELIST WARNED ABOUT BREAKING LAW ON FOREIGNERS

PY201440 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1980, was not imprisoned or arrested, but merely warned. This was stated by Justice Ministry Adviser (Matellis) in explaining Esquivel's presence at the Sao Paulo Federal Police headquarters where he was warned that he has been violating the law on foreigners during his stay in Brazil.

The archbishop of Sao Paulo, Msgr Paulo Evaristo Arns, went to police headquarters to voice his support for Esquivel and talked to journalist (Vera Lucia).

[Begin recording] [Arns] There is no justifiable explanation. It is the most absurd thing to arrest the Nobel Peace Prize winnder for no other reason than the one alleged here.

[Question] Do you have any specific information on the reason for his detention?

[Answer] No, none at all. It was a surprise to everyone, a complete surprise to everyone. [end recording]

The president of the Justice and Peace Commission, Jose Gregori, explained the reasons for Esquivel's detention.

[Begin recording] [Gregori] The Federal Police superintendent showed Esquivel a copy of the law on foreigners and told him that especially article No 170 of that law had been violated by the statements Esquivel has made in Brazil. He told Esquivel that he was only warning him to avoid having to take a more drastic measure against him, and that he was not under arrest.

[Question] Does this mean that from now on Esquivel will not be able to make any more statements in Brazil?

[Answer] No. His program, of which the Federal Police are aware, will continue. [end recording]

MINISTER VOICES 'SATISFACTION' OVER U.S. MEASURES

PY210201 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Chilean Government sources have expressed their satisfaction over the White House decision to lift the ban on credits to Chile and to invite the Chilean Navy to participate in the Unitas exercises.

Foreign Minister Rene Rojas regarded this initiative of the Reagan administration as very positive and noted that they will obviously contribute to normalizing and to improving relations between the two countries. The U.S. Department of State has announced the lifting of the ban on loans for exports to Chile and that the Chilean Navy will again be invited to participate in the Unitas naval exercises. These measures against Chile were taken by the Carter administration in 1976.

Now, the American businessmen may obtain Exim-bank loans at low interest rates to finance their sales to Chile. State Department spokesman William Dyess said that the ban was lifted to allow American businessmen to compete in the Chilean market. He also said that Chile will be invited to participate in the naval exercises. He added that these decisions reflect the fact that we live in an imperfect world and that the U.S. viewpoint has been made known.

Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames said that this initiative of the Reagan administration will promote trade. He added that U.S. exporters will be able to obtain Exim-bank loans to take advantage of the sharp Chilean economic recovery, which has been acknowledged by all U.S. sectors. He added: From the political viewpoint, these two measures are important because they are unsolicited measures which were unilaterally taken by the United States, thus reflecting President Reagan's good disposition toward Chile.

DAILY DISCLOSES DETAILS OF POPE'S BEAGLE PROPOSALS

PY221820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1251 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 21 Feb (AFP)--The morning paper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS announced here today that the pope has proposed, as a solution to the Argentine-Chilean dispute in the Beagle Channel area, the building of a binational airport on Nueva Island, Argentine light buoys on the islets of Evout and Barnevelt (which will continue to be Chilean) and a site to build a religious monument on Cape Horn, with all of this surrounded by the sea of peace.

The daily, which belongs to the EL MERCURIO chain, published the main outlines of the pope's proposal this morning, asserting that it had obtained them with exclusive rights.

It added that the mediator's proposal very clearly stipulates that the main islands--that is, Nueva, Picton and Lennox--are under Chilean sovereignty. The airport to be built on Nueva Island would permit stopovers for Argentine planes flying to the Antarctic. The light buoys that Argentina would be permitted to install on the Chilean islets of Evout and Barnevelt, lying farther to the south, would facilitate navigation in the area.

The daily also reported that the holy father further proposes that a 6-mile Chilean strip of sea be established, based on a line touching the islands of Nueva, Evout, Barnevelt and Cape Horn. The pope proposes a 200-mile sector from Cape Horn toward the south as a sea of peace to which Argentina would have access.

The daily added that the papal document states that none of the border markers has any bearing on the positions maintained by Argentina and Chile regarding the Antarctic.

The paper reproduces a map published some time ago by the Buenos Aires daily LA PRENSA, which showed the highlights of the papal proposals. At that time the Chilean Foreign Ministry categorically rejected the map and asserted that the pope had not appended any map to his proposal and that, consequently, it was not genuine.

GOVERNMENT DECREE TO CUNTER TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

PY211848 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Relay from Government House by (Gracilla Contreras)]

[Text] The government social communications agency disclosed this morning that the government junta yesterday promulgated a decree law aimed at guaranteeing public order and severely punishing terrorist acts which, led from abroad, seek to damage the values of the fatherland and the very bases of society.

The document states that the wartime military courts referred to in the third chapter of the first book of the Military Code of Justice will take immediate action, taking into account the military jurisdiction of present times and applying the procedures established in the fourth chapter of the second book of the code and special provisions for times of war, if a crime, regardless of its nature, results in the death of a government official or a member of the armed forces or carabineros by direct or indirect action.

As had been pointed out before, the promulgation of this decree law follows the unavoidable duty of the state to guarantee public order and is aimed at severely punishing foreign-led terrorist acts, which, as we have already stated, damage the values of the fatherland and seek the destruction of the very bases of society.

This information was released this morning by the government social communications agency regarding decree law No 3627 promulgated by the government junta.

SPOKESMAN CHARGES NEW PERUVIAN MILITARY ATTACKS

PA240042 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Augusto Alvarado Garcia, national secretary of public information, at noon today charged that a new Peruvian military attack took place against the border post at Mayayco. The presidential spokesman told the press that the clash took place yesterday at 1730, and according to a military communique, three Ecuadorean soldiers were wounded during the attack while seven are reported missing. Alvarado Garcia denied that the country has violated the cease-fire which had been in effect since 2 February after 6 days of clashes in the El Condor Mountain Range, he said.

[Begin recording] [Alvarado Garcia] At no moment have we broken the cease-fire, but we are aware of and have duly reported to the country that on Friday and Saturday we were attacked on our mountain range. They bombed Mayayco and Machinaza. In yesterday's communique, the commander of [words indistinct] reported that as a result of the attack, two soldiers were wounded by shrapnel while another one was (?burned). We also have a report that a patrol made up of one officer and six soldiers is missing. According to the communique, yesterday, Sunday, at 1730, Mayayco was again attacked. Likewise, combat planes flew over Mayayco Viejo post [words indistinct].

With this, we wish to point out that the Peruvian Government publicly maintains a permanent falsehood before the world, trying to make it appear as if Ecuador has broken the cease-fire, something which is absolutely false. The government does not wish to alarm the people. The government merely wants the Ecuadorean people to know the real truth.

The Ecuadorean foreign minister and the entire staff of the Foreign Ministry are in permanent contact with the friendly countries in an effort to seek peace. This government has stated (?1,000) times that it is a peace-loving nation. (?We trust) the friendly countries and the agreement brought from the OAS. Likewise, we wish to develop an awareness among the people, and we wish to make an appeal for calm, [word indistinct], tranquillity, you must have faith in the government of President Roldos, in the efforts being conducted by our Foreign Ministry. Likewise, we wish to make an appeal for unity [remainder indistinct].

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING BREAK WITH CUBA

PA240155 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 23 Feb (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry is analyzing the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba, Government spokesman Augusto Alvarado reported today.

During a news conference held at noon today, Alvarado denied that any Ecuadorean official had authorized the Cuban Government to evict a group of Cuban citizens who had seized the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana.

He said this referring to the members of a special commission of the Ecuadorean Government which negotiated the embassy situation with the Cuban Government.

The commission was presided over by Cornelio Merchan, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

The Ecuadorean stand, Alvarado reiterated, is clearly defined in the protest presented by President Jaime Roldos in view of the attitude of the Cuban regime.

Likewise, he eliminated the possibility that the program could have been the result of any misunderstanding.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PERU-ECUADOR SITUATION

Foreign Minister's Denial

PY240301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0233 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Feb (LATIN)--Peru denied tonight that its troops yesterday attacked an Ecuadorean post in the Condor Mountain Range which divides the two countries and which was the site of armed clashes last Friday and Saturday.

Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella dismissed the protest of the Ecuadorean Government official spokesman, who claimed that the Mayayco Military Post had been attacked at 1730 local time (2230 GMT).

Minister Arias told the press in his office that the information he has from the armed forces is that "there was no action of any kind yesterday."

Commander's Statement

PY231314 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Feb (AFP)--Vice Adm Juan Egusquiza Babilonia, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command and commander in chief of the navy, stated today that the armed forces will fully carry out the orders given by the supreme government.

In answer to a question on the armed forces' position, Egusquiza Babilonia briefly stated: To follow the orders of the supreme government. I feel that the only alternative now is to use our weapons.

Furthermore, Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, commander in chief of the army, stated that in the northern border region we have the necessary elements to meet any contingency.

He stated that the presence of Ecuadorean troops within Peruvian territory is being verified although the task is somewhat difficult because of the jungle. Vice Admiral Egusquiza Babilonia and General Hoyos Rubio made these remarks after the burial of Lt Julio Ponce Antunez de Mayolo at the El Angel Cemetery.

Blackout in Tumbes, Piura

PY231353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1250 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Piura, Peru, 23 Feb (TELAM)--In Tumbes and this city approximately 1,200 kilometers north of Lima, a tense atmosphere can be felt similar to that which existed during the last days of January when the Ecuadorean troops that had invaded Peruvian territory were dislodged. Strict military control has been imposed in Tumbes and there are also restrictions on the movement of vehicles. According to some reports, a type of blackout has been imposed during the past few days in those two northern cities to prevent incidents.

Special Congressional Session

PY231411 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 22 Feb (AFP)--Peruvian legislators of all political trends today requested the executive branch to call special session of congress "to discuss the serious problems caused by the infiltration of Ecuadorean troops on the eastern slope of the Condor Mountain Range."

According to Peruvian sources, the Ecuadoreans shot down a Peruvian military helicopter last Friday leaving 1 dead and 12 wounded, and legislator Dagoberto Laynes of the government Popular Action Party said that in view of the serious situation, the executive branch should call a special session of congress which is at present in recess.

Moreover, Luis Giksti la Rosa, of the rightist Popular Christian Party, said the same thing but he added that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos' attitude "may make us lose our patience, therefore, the government must call an emergency meeting."

Senator Enrique Bernales, of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, said the government should be more forceful in its political and diplomatic statements but, he added, this does not mean Peru should become an aggressor either.

He said that through the proper channels the government must request that the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol--Brazil, Argentina, Chile and the United States--inform the international community on their findings at the scene of the incident.

Praising the government for its international policy, Senator Julio Cruzado Zavala of the social democratic APRA party said the time has come for the government "to stop once and for all the rampage of the Ecuadoreans."

He noted that in view of the serious border problems with Ecuador, the executive branch should call a special meeting of congress.

Other legislators called for more forceful measures to deal with the Ecuadorean conflict and also asked the executive branch to call a special meeting of congress.

PERU TO SUPPORT L.A. CANDIDATE AT IAEA MEETING

PY231546 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1245 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Feb (TELAM)--Peru will support the candidacy of a Latin American for the post of director of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

The announcement was made by Gen Juan Barreda Delgado, chairman of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute, before leaving for Vienna where he will attend the IAEA meeting scheduled for 24 to 28 February.

Barreda asserted that Peru has decided to support the candidacy of a Latin American for geographical reasons and in order to seek an increased incentive for the development of the nuclear energy that is so necessary for the development of our countries.

Argentina, Mexico and Brazil represent Latin America on the Board of Directors, and the Latin American candidate will be a member of one of these delegations. Barreda did not reveal the candidate's name.

POLICY OF NO NEGOTIATION WITH TERRORISTS CONFIRMED

PY201813 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Direct report from Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpts] Officials of our Foreign Ministry are closely following events in Spain. During his first workday, Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdez Otero had meetings with ministry directors and advisers over the report of the kidnapping of the Uruguayan consul in Pamplona. Instructions have been given to the Uruguayan ambassador to Spain to keep the Foreign Ministry informed about the development of events in Spain.

The interior minister, interviewed by Radio El Espectador, said that Uruguay has a very clear policy regarding the kidnappings of diplomats of this country. This policy will not be changed, and just as in the case of the kidnapping of the Uruguayan ambassador to Colombia, Uruguay will not negotiate with terrorists.

We also had a talk with the Foreign Ministry director of foreign policy, who said:

[Begin recording] Our embassy in Madrid has simple instructions to follow events closely and to keep Montevideo informed about everything that goes on.

[Question] Uruguay has a clear position regarding the kidnapping of diplomatic personnel. Will there be any change in this policy or will it be maintained?

[Answer] I can assure you that there will be absolutely no change.

[Question] Thank you for your kindness in informing radio El Espectador. [end recording]

This was the statement made by the foreign policy director regarding the situation which is keeping the Spanish, Uruguayan and other governments anxious over the fate of kidnapped diplomatic personnel.

ARISMENDI INTERVIEWED ON TASKS OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Soviet coverage of a televised interview with Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, and other activities of the Uruguayan delegation participating in the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the 20 February 26th CPSU Congress section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BARBADOS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA232230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Caracas, 23 Feb (AFP)--Tom Adams, Barbadian prime minister, arrived here today for a 32-hour official visit. Due to the foreign minister's absence because of a trip to China, Adams was welcomed at Maiquetia International Airport by Justo Oswaldo Paez, deputy foreign minister.

Four high-ranking officials, among them Barbadian External Affairs Minister Henry de B. Forde, are accompanying Adams.

Adams will meet today with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and with the leaders of congress.

The visit of the Barbadian prime minister is part "of the customary contacts between two Caribbean countries which have enjoyed a close friendship," a Venezuelan Foreign Ministry source said.

Adams will hold a press conference before returning to his country tomorrow.

MINISTER ATTENDS INFORMAL OPEC MEETING IN GENEVA

PA232305 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Interview of Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister; by Euclides Perez; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti attended an OPEC meeting in Geneva. Minister, what were the results of this meeting?

[Answer] This was an informal meeting called by the OPEC president at our initiative. Six OPEC ministers met. These included Minister Yamani of Saudi Arabia and the ministers of Kuwait, Nigeria, Algeria and Venezuela. The object of the meeting was to review the current situation of the organization. We decided to reactivate some work that we had been carrying out, specifically work related with the long-term strategy. As you know well, many of those aspects (?were going to be discussed) in the summit of chiefs of state. Therefore, we decided to once again review the work in order to see which decisions can be adopted at the level of the finance, foreign or petroleum ministers.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] No. Prices were not discussed in this meeting. We only reviewed the long-term situation of [words indistinct] particularly the concern held by most of the members regarding the effects of the deterioration of the international economic situation.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH BAHAMIAN PRIME MINISTER

FL231920 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Lionel Dorsett report from Mexico City--recorded]

[Excerpt] Today was another busy one in the schedule of the prime minister of the Bahamas, the Right Honorable Lynden O. Pindling, who, along with Mrs Pindling and a Bahamian delegation, arrived in Mexico Saturday afternoon on a 6-day official visit.

After a busy Sunday in which visits were made to the Museum of Anthropology, the Jockey Club and the Ballet Folklorico of Mexico, the highlight of today's events was the first of the two meetings between the prime minister and the president of Mexico, Senor Jose Lopez Portillo. The prime minister, accompanied by the minister of state, the Honorable Alfred T. Maycock, held a private audience with the president of Mexico. The prime minister and the president have another scheduled meeting this evening at the dinner hosted by the Mexican president at the Ministry of External Affairs.

The prime minister and the official party also called on the minister of interior and attended a luncheon of Mexican businessmen at the industrial Club. This was rounded off with a meeting with the minister of patrimony and industrial development.

The prime minister, who is also the minister of economic affairs, said the Bahamas can offer Mexico some new opportunities for trade. He noted that most of the Bahamas' trading links are with North America and the United Kingdom but there are any number of products we may just as easily obtain from Mexico. The prime minister also said the government was investigating the possibility of the Bahamas becoming a partner of the San Jose Agreement.

[Begin recording] [Pindling] The first [words indistinct] you want where we are investigating the possibilities of the Bahamas becoming part of the San Jose Agreement, which is the agreement established by Mexico and Venezuela whereby they would make oil available to the neighboring countries on some concessionary terms. We hope to learn all the possibilities that are available under that agreement and whether the Bahamas can become a party to it. And if the Bahamas can become a party to it, I have no doubt that this will be of great economic assistance to the Bahamas insofar as the oil bill is (?always) rising and the (?tax) on the Bahamian people for utilities is ever increasing.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, this visit to Mexico (?foretells) trips to any of the other Latin American countries?

[Answer] Well, we have a few plans in the making. Nineteen eighty-one is going to be a very active year for (?all ministers) and we will be making contacts not only with our hemisphere neighbors but with countries in Europe and in the Middle East as well. We are not going to leave any stone unturned trying to make the Bahamas as well known as possible internationally and to (?avail) the Bahamas of every international opportunity that it might be possible to win for our country. [end recording]

DELEGATION, AMBASSADOR TO GO TO WESTERN SAHARA

FL240014 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2356 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico (PRI) (in power) and the Workers Socialist Party (PST) today agreed to send a deputy of each party to attend the ceremony marking the liberation anniversary of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

Mexican legislators Silvia Lagos (PRI) and Adolfo Mejia Gonzalez (PST) form the delegation of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies that will also attend the presentation of credentials of Ambassador Oscar Gonzalez which accredit him as Mexican representative to the Western Saharan government.

The deputies will leave on their official trip tomorrow to attend the liberation anniversary ceremony of that Arab republic on 27 February.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR--Mexico City, 23 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, Husni Thamrin Pane, today presented his credentials to Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary (Minister) Jorge Castaneda, the Foreign Relations Secretariat announced today. The new Indonesian ambassador to Mexico will present his credentials to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo tomorrow at a ceremony to be held in the Ambassadors Hall of the National Palace. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 23 Feb 81 FL]

NEW FRG AMBASSADOR--Mexico City, 23 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, (Jurgem Juthoff), will arrive in Mexico on 11 March. He replaces Ambassador Norman Dencker who has left for Bonn after holding talks with the foreign relations secretary of Mexico and informing him of the diplomatic change made by his government. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2123 GMT 23 Feb 81 FL]

BAHAMIAN TOURISM MINISTER--Mexico City, 23 Feb (NOTIMEX)--The secretary of tourism of Mexico, Rosa Luz Alegria, today received her Bahamian counterpart, Basil Obriel, [as received] to exchange views on tourism and to examine ways of expanding tourism relations between the two nations. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2306 GMT 23 Feb 81 FL]

TORRIJOS INTERVIEWED ON CANAL, INTERNATIONAL TOPICS

PA231158 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Feb 81 pp 1-b, 8-a

[Interview with Brig Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, by Neiva Moreira of the magazine CUADERNOS DEL TERCER MUNDO--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] General, 2 years after the turnover of the government to civilians, how would you assess the present situation in Panama?

[Answer] We had two basic objectives in the 1968 revolution: First, to recover the canal and second, to convert a caricature of a country into a nation. Ten years later, I felt that those objectives had been achieved. Therefore, when the internal Panamanian political world felt, mistakenly, that the armed forces were drafting a constitution in order to remain in power, surprisingly for them, we withdrew. In politics, as in gynecology, things either are or they are not. No one can be "a little pregnant," so we decided not to be.

At present, the armed forces guarantee the enforcement of the constitution to allow the new political order to function. We introduced something new. The legislative, judicial and executive branches act independently, but remain in contact with the armed forces. A constitutional article was established to prevent the armed forces from interrupting the public life with weapons: guns and rifles. It is a new and real constitutional principle. Latin America is full of constitutions that say that the armed forces are essentially obedient to and separate from political power, respectful of the constitution and the independence of the branches. But, in fact... the military is on the political scene and when they enter they do so with boots and not with votes. Am I making myself clear?

[Question] Of course.

[Answer] Armed forces are in general not political. They think the country can be governed like a regiment. In Panama we gave them a new definition. The armed forces are obedient to political power, but they have a mission. They are a part of a development plan. The officers--lieutenants, captains, majors and so forth--receive political training courses from leaders of all persuasions.

[Question] What leaders?

[Answer] Activists of all the parties who give political courses to the armed forces. These include the conservatives, the extreme leftists, the extreme rightists, the liberals, all of them. Thus, the armed forces form their own personality.

[Question] There are not many examples in Latin America of joint participation of the military and civilians in power. Not even in Peru, where the government of Velasco Alvarado...

[Answer] When we took power, we recruited the most talented youth of different persuasions--the left, the right and the center--and we forged a new generation of leaders. We knew quite well who was who. For a long time, we had been used to repressing this youth. In the repression, in the struggle, we began to value the quality of the "enemy," in this case, those youths. They themselves were surprised when we sent for them.

It can be said that the armed forces restricted themselves to supporting the development plans that they drafted. And in these years we have raised the country. We have raised its economy. We developed a plan for schools. The people were given a new concept of health. It was explained that health is not just the absence of diseases but a state of general well-being.

In parallel with this internal struggle to shape a nation, we gave Panama a voice at the international level. We demonstrated to the world that we were not going to add one more star to the U.S. flag.

The armed forces must contribute to development. I would like to note the difference with regard to the case of Peru. In Panama we did not break into public life as the "armed forces government." There was only one colonel in the cabinet, in the Agriculture Ministry.

I met with Gen Velasco Alvarado some years ago. I told him that I believed in his leadership, that I believed in his revolution, but that I did not believe that this revolution could be led exclusively by one sector of society: the sector in uniform. I expressed to him my opinion that he should incorporate all those generations that had graduated from San Marcos or La Molina, two universities that are a point of reference in the development of Latin America.

No society tolerates a sectorial government, whether only of priests, only of newsmen, professors or military personnel, because in those governments there is no interchange, no confrontation of ideas, no creativity.

[Question] Commander, and the Panama Canal? How are the treaties being complied with?

[Answer] We managed to incorporate the canal zone into the geography of the national dignity without any social cost whatever. But to do this we had to be prepared to pay a price of some kind.

[Question] What price?

[Answer] That of patience. I was ready to get them out with bombs, to get them out with bomb blasts.

[Question] Do you think you would have been able to do so?

[Answer] It would not have been political, but the conditions for it did exist. The canal is completely defenseless, as defenseless as a newborn child. It is a structure for peace, for commerce, for interchange, for peaceful aims. It is indefensible and nothing could have been done against the will of the natives (the Panamanians).

[Question] What difficulties have you encountered in the fulfillment of the treaties?

[Answer] The expected ones. No one loses his privileges meekly.

[Question] In addition to the problem of the recovery of sovereignty there is the economic aspect. What did the Panama Canal agreement represent in this regard?

[Answer] The objective of the struggle was sovereignty. But sovereignty is also profitable. Before the treaty, Panama received $2 million a year from the canal. Our government rejected this money to demonstrate to the world that we were not rented, but occupied. It was a de facto occupation and one who is occupied does not receive payment. Ten years ago, we refused to accept it. But this year [as published], we have already received $74 million in cash for the use of the canal as a consequence of the treaties.

[Question] Imagine how much money Panama had lost....

[Answer] Exactly. We were occupied. The canal is a source of income for related reasons such as services, ports, airports, customs. It is the most commercial area of the world, a strategic belt where the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans give each other an 80-kilometer kiss.

[Question] The armed forces in Central America have a tradition of coups. Do you believe this is totally overcome in Panama?

[Answer] Yes. This process has overcome that tradition. Having become part of a development plan, the armed forces do not have to resort to violence.

[Question] There is a curious aspect in all this. The Panamanian Armed Forces, which are very close to the Canal Zone, are opting for independent stands in regard to the U.S. schools that operate there. How do you explain this? Is it only because of the presence of a charismatic leader such as General Torrijos? Or is it something more than the leader-figure which is prompting this change?

[Answer] It is not because of personalities. It is because of the occupation. An occupied country is a resentful country. We were bitter because the Southern Command, which is located in the Canal Zone, was always using us as the front line of combat against our people.

However, another mentality was created. They are trying to coca-colaize us. They are trying to take our identity away. But now they are seeing that things are slipping out of their hands.

[Question] How would you describe present relations?

[Answer] I believe the Americans at the Southern Command are learning more from us than we are from them. Significant changes are occurring in the U.S. Armed Forces.

[Question] Are these changes reflected in the contents of the canal schools? Or is the ideological load always the same?

[Answer] No, it is also changing. The School of the Americas is changing to the extent that certain countries in the Southern Cone are no longer sending students because they say these are subversive schools.

[Question] Excessive liberalism?

[Answer] Yes, because they speak of human rights. However, in addition, there are Panamanian instructors there now and we are stamping our own personality on the school.

[Question] Is this so after the treaties came into effect?

[Answer] Yes. However, the School of the Americas will disappear in 5 years, according to the treaties. I must say that there is no bad school; there are bad products and bad programs.

[Question] The Panamanian role in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza was very important. How would you, who was involved in the decisive stages, describe it?

[Answer] The political geography of Central America had reached a moment of change. The armed forces had been in power too long. It is no longer possible to maintain these situations. The Pentagon and the White House realized this and started to withdraw their support and to deny their patronage to these armed forces. Changes occur with more violence where there is more fascism. The reply to fascism is violence.

The Nicaraguan youth--which never gave up its struggle--became organized in three or four fronts and got Daniel Oduber, the Costa Rican president then, to give them sanctuary. It was a coincidence that the governments of three countries in the area were headed by Carlos Andres Perez (Venezuela), Daniel Oduber and Omar Torrijos.

[Question] That is to say, three presidents with such sensibilities as to identify themselves with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

[Answer] And also later on Rodrigo Carazo, when the government changed in Costa Rica. He had a courageous attitude. He experienced the culminating phase of the struggle.

There is also the contribution of the people, who gave up 50,000 dead. Despite this social cost, the Nicaraguan revolution has been the most calm and wise. When everybody thought the Sandinist youth was going to become radical, they acted in a completely different manner by allowing habeas corpus. Can you imagine that?

There is another important aspect: The United States is realizing that it must coexist with a certain degree of socialism. The Soviet Union is also changing. It is realizing that it must coexist with a greater degree of liberty, such as the case of Poland.

There is a definite line. The two centers of power are changing. They are no longer fixed in one position. The White House and the Pentagon understood the cost of not permitting these degrees of socialism. The Soviet Union foresaw the price it would pay if it did not allow a small readjustment.

[Question] On the U.S. side, would this be a confirmation assumed by the system or only by Carter? Do you believe that with Reagan in the White House that line will be followed?

[Answer] I believe it is already a school of thought. Reagan cannot take Somoza and return him to the bunker in Nicaragua. First because Somoza no longer exists and second because it is historically impossible.

[Question] It is being said that there are border pressures being exerted on the Nicaraguan Government. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, there are pressures. The Nicaraguan revolution is not being exported. But it is an example. And examples are followed. The revolution is still under a certain degree of danger in Nicaragua, especially if things don't change in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. You can live with a hostile neighbor, but you can't sleep with him.

[Question] Then you believe the fate of the Nicaraguan revolution runs parallel with that of the Central American people as a whole?

[Answer] Whatever happens in those neighboring countries, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala, is very determinant. El Salvador is experiencing a violent class struggle with the difference that now the two sides are armed and with the further difficulty that neither of the two sides--neither the ruling sector and the armed forces nor the leftwing--have sufficient leadership to order a cease-fire.

A pathological criminality exists there. It wouldn't be strange if an intervention became necessary there. It wouldn't be an intervention by the OAS or the Rio de Janeiro Pact but by the United Nations, in order to order a cease-fire. A military force is needed because the situation is so bad that El Salvador has become another Lebanon. It is a Lebanon in Latin American territory. It is an irresponsible attitude to the future of Latin America to let a people kill themselves indiscriminately without doing anything to put an end to the fighting.

[Question] Do you believe the Salvadoran leftwing has advanced in its process of unification? Has its political situation improved?

[Answer] A greater degree of organization and desire for dialogue is being observed in the Salvadoran leftwing. Panama has been promoting a dialogue with the armed forces.

[Question] How do you view the role of the Christian Democrats in this process?

[Answer] It got stuck at a very difficult moment. The truth is that at the expense of its prestige, it is trying to carry out the role of a peace force. We can't criticize the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] blithely. All of its leaders have been eliminated. At least the PDC have been able to get the rightist forces to count to 10 before they eliminate a leftist cadre. However, they are in power only in name. True power is in the hands of the defense minister, Col Guillermo Garcia.

[Question] Is there a sector within the Salvadoran Armed Forces in favor of dialogue?

[Answer] The troops are, but Colonel Majano [as published], their leader, has not made up his mind. He is a leader who cannot reach a decision. He cannot make up his mind.

[Question] What about the dialogue proposed by Panama?

[Answer] We are acting as intermediaries so each party can establish his position. This is important in politics. It is unbelievable, their ability to understand each other. Panama cannot refuse to participate. We are serving as guides because the young officers of some armed forces in Central America and the leftist groups also have confidence in the Panamanian National Guard. Because of their agreement to talk, we are inverting the order of things, so that instead of shooting it out they are talking; and we are managing to get the left to realize that the armed forces exist, and they must also realize that the left exists.

The military should understand that the power of the gun cannot silence a revolution, and the left should realize that although a revolution can be carried out without the armed forces, the social cost is so high that when victory is won there will be a shortage of leaders because they have all been killed. This is the case in Nicaragua, where no more than 20 or 50 young men are at the head of the process and their biggest problem is that they lack more leaders.

[Question] During the Nicaraguan civil war there were moments when it seemed as if the Pentagon and Somoza's friends could start an intervention which could even include Panama. Did this threat really exist?

[Answer] Yes, it did. The U.S. Southern Command was reinforced; flights were increased; and Panama had strong and long discussions with the U.S. State Department. Carlos Andres Perez, Carazo and Panama made them realize that the process was irreversible. Carter himself called me to tell me to keep my hands off Central America.

[Question] And what did you tell him?

[Answer] I told him we should all do that.

[Question] Were those your words?

[Answer] Yes. But he is not a strong man. Afterwards we talked often. Once he called me at 5 in the morning. Carlos Andres Perez and I had planned an operation after that conversation and Carter was included in it.

[Question] Carter, Carlos Andres Perez and you?

[Answer] Yes, and when you make a plan with the White House, things must come out right. Planes no longer have to fly at 300 feet. They do not have to fly low because they are guided by radar. That is the difference. The Nicaraguan revolution would have taken place with or without Carter, but the casualties would have been higher without Carter.

[Question] What is your opinion about Mexico regarding Central America?

[Answer] Lopez Portillo's policy toward Central America is more favorable. Central America sympathizes with Mexico more than they think. There is a positive Mexican cultural influence in the area. Mexico expects those countries to establish their own structures for economic support. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and other countries have benefitted from a generous loan plan for exploration of oil substitutes and construction of hydro-electric plants. This is a plan in which Venezuela is also participating. Mexico's contribution in this field is highly positive. Because of its geopolitical position, it would be unwise for Mexico to assume responsibilities in other fields.

[Question] How do you see Central America's future in the decade of the 80's?

[Answer] The process of change is irreversible, even if there are some temporary setbacks. Central America is changing every day. Nothing can stop this process. The power of the people cannot be stopped. We have to work so that the people will act with moderation and maturity when they assume power. There must be a dialogue.

[Question] Is the situation in Central America proving the domino theory?

[Answer] The domino theory is a normal operative principle. But what have the North Americans done? Intelligently, they are standing aside from the domino so they do not get hit when the pieces start to fall one after the other. They are willing to accept a certain amount of political reorganization.

[Question] Talking about another continent, how do you see the decolonization process in Africa?

[Answer] During the summit in Havana, I talked to African leaders, particularly with Samora Machel. I was surprised by this man's natural leadership ability and by his detailed knowledge of his country's economy. Samora Machel has in him all the sympathy and wisdom of his people. He is undoubtedly a big hope for the African continent. I think that Africa and Latin America have much to gain in their relations. We have to know each another better. I am planning a tour of Africa. Before the decolonization in Africa, particularly before the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, existing conditions were considered unchangeable. But after the war in Vietnam and the African liberation process, the Pentagon began to write documents indicating that a military solution was not the answer and that they had to seek political solutions.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS END MEETING

PA240224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2308 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--With a political-cultural ceremony in memory of Christian Democrat Mario Zamora Rivas, murdered on 23 February 1980, the Christian Democratic Union of Central America (UDCCA) concluded its meeting which opened here on Friday.

The ceremony, held at the Chamber Theater in San Salvador, was opened by outgoing UDCCA Secretary General Agustin Jarquin of Nicaragua, who is now replaced by Adan Fletes, also of Nicaragua. Representing the Salvadoran Christian Democrats was the president of the Salvadoran Government junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

During the last few days, the Central American Christian Democrats have visited several estates included in the Salvadoran agrarian reform process to view the results of the reform.

Details of Meeting

PA240248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0027 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The extremists from the right and the left are attacking Christian democracy in El Salvador and are trying to halt the revolutionary process established by the government junta, several Central American Christian Democratic leaders said today during a news conference. The Christian Democratic Union of Central America [UDCCA] held its sixth congress in recent days in a San Salvador hotel, behind closed doors and practically incognito due to the security measures.

The meeting, which concluded yesterday, discussed the strategy that Christian democracy must follow in Central America in order to fulfill the main role it merits, the leaders said.

The news conference was hosted by Agustin Jarquin (Nicaragua), Alfonso Cabrera (Guatemala), Luis Veces (Panama) and Rey Prendes (El Salvador).

They also reported that during the sixth congress, they unanimously elected Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua, as president of the UDCCA, replacing Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala.

The congress also created the post of executive secretary, which was proposed by Nicaragua and El Salvador and unanimously approved. They appointed Panamanian Luis Veces as executive secretary who then said that his goal is "to achieve a more rapid coordination of the parties of the area."

Those present at the news conference said that "the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador is engaged in changes and that, as a result of its pact with the armed forces, has achieved an agreement to promote the structural reforms for the creation of a new society, different from the capitalist and socialist societies."

"There are groups in this country which are trying to impose a military solution to the problem of the Salvadorans, which is an erroneous idea. The correct solution is through political dialogue, without any need of resorting to armed actions," said the UDCCA leaders.

Concerning U.S. intervention in El Salvador, the Christian Democrats said that "This country is helping the Salvadoran Government carry out its revolutionary process, just as the USSR and Cuba are offering military aid to the Salvadoran leftists."

The revolutionary government junta of El Salvador is made up of two Christian Democrats, one military officer and one independent, while the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) includes all of the opposition forces as well as the guerrillas.

The UDCCA members also commented and rejected the "totalitarian attitude of the government of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which is trying to silence the voices rising in defense of human rights in Nicaragua, particularly Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Human Rights Commission and vice president of the Social Christian Party of Nicaragua. They also issued their protest over "the repressive attitude of a sector of the Guatemalan Government for the attacks and persecution against the Christian Democratic Party there as well as the Guatemalan Christian Democratic leaders."

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NICARAGUAN BORDER VIOLATION

PA240252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has once again protested to the Nicaraguan Government authorities over the violation of Costa Rican territory by an armed patrol. This patrol detained two Costa Rican civil guardsmen in the northern border region on Saturday.

Acting Foreign Minister German Serrano Pinto presented the protest to Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro Mora this afternoon. On protesting the violation of Costa Rican territory by a patrol of the Sandinist army, the Foreign Ministry note stated that Costa Rica expects explanations and the formal promise that such an action that harms Costa Rica's dignity will not be repeated.

The action that motivated this new protest by the Costa Rican Government occurred on Saturday morning in Libertad. An armed Sandinist patrol entered Costa Rican territory and detained Civil Guardsmen Marcelino Castillo Maroto and Humberto Vasquez Medina. The patrol forced them at gunpoint to accompany it to Cardenas and subsequently to Sapoa, Rivas. According to the Sandinist patrol, the Civil Guardsmen were in Nicaraguan territory, but Commander (Nacho) admitted that the Civil Guardsmen were in Costa Rican territory and ordered that they be released and returned to Costa Rica. This confirms that the Sandinist patrol entered Costa Rican territory, violating our territorial sovereignty.

CALDERON FOURNIER WINS UNITY PARTY NOMINATION

PA231936 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to the latest official figures issued by the tribunal of the Unity coalition party, Rafael Calderon Fournier has consolidated his victory. Hector Miranda, adviser of electoral affairs of the Unity tribunal, will give us the latest results on the votes counted up to 1100 today: [Begin Miranda recording] With 81,408 valid votes counted, 21,123 valid votes for the faction of Rodolfo Mendez Mata and 61,285 valid votes for the faction of Rafael Calderon Fournier. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF COL ADOLFO MAJANO

Several Alternatives

PA240048 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 pp 3, 52

[Excerpts] There are several alternatives possible in the case of Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the revolutionary government junta, who was arrested by the military in this city as we exclusively reported last Saturday.

The high command of the armed forces has not determined yet if the military justice code will be applied in his case, but it has been learned that a dossier is being prepared on the circumstances leading to his arrest, namely, that the officer did not obey the orders to become the military attache at the Salvadoran Embassy in Madrid, Spain.

Among the alternatives mentioned for satisfactorily solving this case are the following: 1) that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano be granted a safe-conduct so he can leave the country for any country of his choice; 2) that the officer accept the post of military attache to the Salvadoran Embassy in Madrid, Spain or any other part of the world; 3) that he choose to retire to his private activities abroad, without holding any official post; 4) to bring him before a court-martial, with the charges already well known, awaiting the decision of the military authorities.

Sources close to the high command of the armed forces told us yesterday that Colonel Majano is being granted all the considerations due his rank. We were also told that in the event that a court-martial is held, he will have the right to appoint his lawyers.

Military Spokesman

PA232346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2038 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--A Salvadoran Armed Forces spokesman today unexpectedly announced the cancellation of the news conference that was to be held today on the status of Col Adolfo Majano, who was arrested a few days ago.

Despite their promise on Saturday and Sunday that they would issue a communique today to report on Colonel Majano, who is under military jurisdiction, the armed forces revoked the commitment. The only explanation that Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, who is in charge of the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA), could give was that "President Jose Napoleon Duarte has already issued his communique and the armed forces have nothing to add."

On Saturday morning, the Information Secretariat of the presidential house issued a brief press release confirming the arrest of Colonel Majano, former member of the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, and stating that he was being held at one of the armed forces' installations. The same official communique accused Colonel Majano of disobeying the orders to become military attache in the Salvadoran Embassy in Madrid. However, sources consulted by ACAN-EFE feel that the "Majano case" is not legally clear since he "disobeyed" an order that was not communicated to him or published.

Colonel Majano told one of his relatives a few days before his capture that bearing in mind the military code of justice, he did not disobey any order so no one can try him. Other sources consulted by ACAN-EFE believe that Majano will probably be sent out of the country without being tried by a military court.

Government Spokesman: Violence

PA232335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 23 Feb (LATIN)--A government spokesman has reported that Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran civilian-military junta, will be tried by a military court on the charge of desertion. The spokesman did not announce the date for the trial against Majano, who was arrested here on Friday night by a military patrol.

Elsewhere, the police reported the death of 15 people in the past 24 hours, as the political violence in this Central American country continues. A policeman said that those deaths included eight civilians who were killed by "leftist extremists for not paying the so-called war tax" near Santa Ana, the country's second largest city.

The spokesman indicated that the army continues operations in search of guerrillas in the area of San Marco, 80 km to the southeast, where there were fierce battles on Sunday. In the action, 50 insurgents and 5 soldiers were killed and 30 soldiers wounded. Similar searches are being carried out by the armed forces in Cuscatlan and Chalatenango Departments in northern El Salvador, where guerrillas maintain strategic bases, from which they carry out harassment attacks.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES AMNESTY DEADLINE OF 12 MAR

PA200447 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA In Spanish 19 Feb 81 pp 2, 15

[Excerpts] Government sources have announced that 11 March is the expiration date for the 3-month amnesty period decreed to benefit members of extremist groups who abandon violent actions and rejoin society.

As of 12 March, military and security corps will apply the full force of the law to those citizens who have chosen violence as a way of life and who are dedicated to destroying, to damaging, to attacking, to killing and to committing other barbaric actions, according to government spokesmen yesterday.

The armed forces are giving facilities to all those persons, male and female, who are leaving the extremist groups to return to their homes and workplaces. Many extremists have abandoned the groups to which they have belonged and sought out military and security crops barracks in taking advantage of the amnesty.

According to military sources, a study is being made to provide these persons with comfortable quarters, food, bathrooms, medicine, clothes and especially absolute security and guarantees that they will be well-treated.

A study is also being made to reinstate these persons at work centers and facilitate the departure from the country of those wanting to do so. The study also considers the creation of work centers and medical service for those who need it. All the guarantees that the armed forces have been offering to those people leaving extremist groups will end automatically on 12 March, we were told yesterday.

FMLN LEADER HANDAL INTERVIEWED ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Part 1

PA211514 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO In Spanish 11 Feb 81 p 2

["Part 1" of three-part interview with Shafick Handal, member of General Command of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; by unidentified questioner on 24 January "somewhere in El Salvador"]

[Text] [Question] What is the nature of the present offensive of the FMLN? On what factors is it based?

[Answer] In order to understand the nature and objectives of this offensive one must bear in mind the situation that preceded its launching on 10 January. Around May 1980, the enemy army launched a military offensive against us to encircle and annihilate us in our rearguard areas which, politically speaking, we describe as bases of support of the revolution because our military forces are based there and also because the civilian population there actively supports the FMLN forces. There are the factors that allow us not only to subsist but fundamentally to consolidate our forces in extensive areas in San Vicente, Chalatenango and Morazan. The enemy has lost control of these areas, and we have nailed down and expanded our control there. It was precisely to retake these lost positions that the government desperately launched large-scale offensives and encirclement operations as it tried to annihilate us in our rearguard areas or bases of support of the revolution. The enemy offensive grew in intensity during the latter part of the year, having started in October with the military onslaught against our bases in Morazan, San Vicente and Chalatenango.

This was the war situation in El Salvador prior to 10 January, when the FMLN's general offensive began, and this explains the decision adopted by the general command at that time. We decided to go from a strategic defensive to a strategic general offensive in order to stall the enemy's offensive and take the initiative ourselves. We drafted a plan whose name explains its scope. It was called "plan for the initiation of the general offensive" and it included certain military and political objectives.

[Question] What were the most important objectives of the general offensive?

[Answer] From the military standpoint, the most important objective was to open the stage of the general offensive and to extend the war throughout the country. By so doing, we were moving from scattered and strictly guerrilla actions to the establishment of coordinated military campaigns under a single plan, the carrying out of operations with large military units and bigger military equipment including some cannon, and the carrying out of movements which combine guerrilla and conventional warfare. That is how we characterized this first military objective of the initiation plan. We also had other political and military objectives. One of them was to provide the basis for increased world solidarity with our movement, raising it to a level where international blocs of forces could be formed, including statements from friendly countries on the various continents to tie imperialism's interventionist hands.

Another political objective inside the country was to nurture and develop conditions for local acts of insurrection to open the way to general insurrection.

Still another objective was to create the appropriate political-military framework in which there could be unity in combat between the armed revolutionary movement led by the FMLN and any patriotic and democratic sector there might be within the enemy army. We also sought to lay the groundwork for a subsequent advance toward more advanced phases in our general offensive. These were the most outstanding objectives we included in the plan for initiation of the general offensive.

[Question] Causing the downfall of the junta was therefore not one of the objectives of this phase? At least this is the way international public opinion viewed it.

[Answer] We felt that we could not plan on an immediate overthrow of the dictarorship in this takeoff phase. It is and was clear to us that the general offensive is a more or less prolonged STRATEGIC PERIOD depending on the development of the war, and that it is not a climactic movement of more or less short duration. We hope it to be short but factors beyond our control may prolong this strategic period. I refer to such factors as a large-scale reinforcement of the enemy army by the United States or the intervention of other foreign armies. We think, therefore, that we have launched the strategic stage of the general offensive and that during this strategic stage we not only can but should carry out various operations to give continuity to and gradually expand and make the general offensive more effective.

I can understand the concern felt by international public opinion as to whether the offensive has ended in failure or whether it was aimed at an immediate overthrow of the regime as well as the interest in knowing what really happened and what lies ahead. In this connection, I wish to state that we self-critically assume responsibility for a certain triumphant handling of propaganda on this matter during the initial days and most particularly in the handling of the term final offensive. This final offensive concept has introduced an element of confusion, of obscurity, into the interpretation of events in our country by world public opinion.

[Question] What specific achievements have been made 14 days after the beginning of the general offensive?

[Answer] The general command has reviewed this initial stage of the general offensive and determined that it was a stage of very intensive and generalized fighting throughout the country and that our forces gained much experience in combat, became used to gunfire and stronger in every sense. Naturally, viewing the general offensive as a whole, there were some weak points in the initiation plan, especially in San Salvador, but we can look into this matter later. Therefore, the present situation can be described as follows:

Our forces are carrying out, always within the framework of the general offensive launched on 10 January, a generalized movement to undertake new strategic and tactical operations in the military and political field to develop new phases of progress toward more advanced levels in the general offensive.

[Question] What have the achievements been in the strictly military field?

[Answer] In specific terms, the achievements of the plan to initiate the general offensive could be summarized as follows:

First, we have gained combat experience in leading large units, in changing from a war of dispersed guerrilla actions to a war on a national scale with an articulated plan. We have begun to direct larger units in combat and carry out operations that have some features of regular warfare.

Second, apart from this combat experience, our forces have been enormously strengthened in number because as a result of this initial offensive, it was possible to gain new recruits in many parts of the country, resulting in new growth for our forces.

Third, we have considerably expanded the rear areas on the four battlefronts and in some cases, we have won new areas, new support bases, as is the case on the western front. This expansion of the rear areas was obtained in some cases by annihilating and in other cases by evicting the troops from advanced posts of the enemy armed forces in a number of small towns on the periphery of our bases. In this manner, for example, there was a notable expansion of the support base on the eastern front, in the northern part of Morazan and La Union Departments, mainly, and to the north of San Miguel Department. Our bases were also expanded in northern San vicente Department and in the area around the bases of the revolution, the main center of which is in Chinchontepeque Volcano and its surrounding areas. The bases which were beginning to be formed in La Paz Department near Nonualcos were expanded and consolidated in the same manner. These are concrete achievements that now permit us to carry out new tasks, to go on to new campaigns within the general offensive in Chalatenango Department.

[Question] How do you explain the withdrawal of the FMLN forces from the capitals of the departments and from other important cities? How much did this affect the development of the plan?

[Answer] I have already said that the plan to initiate the general offensive did not aim--because we cannot achieve this yet--to totally destroy the enemy armed forces and immediately bring down the dictatorship. The short or long period of time this general offensive will last until the total triumph of the revolution is achieved will depend on different factors, among them the strengthening of the U.S. military support for the junta. There are other important factors; for example, the process of the entry into combat, of the convergence in combat of the democratic and patriotic sectors in the army with the FMLN forces. That is also going to play a role in shortening or extending the offensive.

It was certainly noticeable that in almost all the departmental capitals, from 10 through more or less 13 January and in some cases until 15 or 16 January, we were besieging the enemy forts and the main enemy garrisons, occupying cities and besieging the enemy strongholds. At that time we were attacking, while the enemy was on the defensive. However, we were in a situation in which both we and the enemy were stationary, with few opportunities for carrying out mobile operations because neither we nor the enemy had large mobile forces to carry out such movements. On the other hand, the period of fighting prescribed in the plan had been completed. We needed to go on to new movememts and new campaigns. To do so, it was absolutely necessary to withdraw the forces that were besieging the enemy forts in departmental capitals, to fall back to our rear areas in order to move on to new movements. This is precisely what we are doing at this time.

The enemy now needs to deploy itself throughout the national territory because we have forced him to do so. And we, with the strategic initiative in our favor, are striking at him with ambushes, with mobile maneuvers. This is already a part of the changeover to new campaigns, to new movements within the general strategic offensive. The siege of departmental capitals could not be maintained indefinitely, and it was not our purpose to do so. The government, the junta, is using this as a basis for a false propaganda campaign in which it claims victory by presenting this strategic movement of our forces as a defeat.

Actually, this entire campaign of lies and the impact caused by the enemy propaganda will not last long. The junta's false claims of victory will not last long. Events will soon show that the persons they claimed to have killed are very much alive and know how to fight and are stronger than before. Therefore, that is as far as the enemy propaganda can go and that is the reason for our forces' retreat from the departmental capitals.

Part 2

PA211721 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 Feb 81 p 2

["Part II" of the three-part interview with Shafick Handal, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, by unidentified questioner 24 January "somewhere in El Salvador"]

[Text] [Question] What actions did the plan provide for in San Salvador and its environs? What was the purpose of the strike and to what degree was it carried out? The junta said it failed.

[Answer] One cannot say that the strike failed. Neither can it be said that it was a great success. Beginning on the 13th, which was the day set for it to start, the strike developed progressively. It extended the next day, particularly in the industrial sector of San Salvador, with less strength in the transportation service because the enemy troops took over this service and took over terminals and buses, pressuring the drivers to go out on their routes. The strike also had an impact on other sectors. It paralyzed several ministries and banks. However, since a considerable number of businesses continued to operate under the military pressure that the enemy exerted in San Salvador, and since a large part of transportation services continued to function, this helped create the image that the strike had been a failure, a false image that the junta plans to promote and exploit. From our analysis, our assessment of this experience, one can objectively reach the following main conclusions:

For the strike to have taken place with full scope, it was necessary for us to carry out military actions on a larger scale in the capital than we did. Why? Because the working masses in the capital were struck harshly in 1980 by the wave of terror and killing the enemy. Many activists, many organizational leaders, were killed in 1980, particularly in the past few months, and under those conditions the masses could only unleash their militant energies in the context of large-scale military actions in the capital. One must take into account the fact that the enemy's elite strategic forces are concentrated in the capital. The capital is where the enemy has the greatest concentration of repressive military forces.

Therefore, if there was no revolutionary military counterpart as part of this offensive in San Salvador, it is logical that the masses were not going to have enough confidence to jump into a wide-scale strike, knowing that the enemy's concentrated forces would strike large murderous blows against the strikers. Indeed, the enemy did strike some of these blows. We believe one of the weaknesses of our plan was the failure to stage forceful military actions in San Salvador, to provide the necessary support for the general strike and the generalization of the insurrection.

To have an overall idea, one has to consider the development of the plan in San Salvador as well as the development of the plan in other cities.

Local insurrections were successful in other parts of the country. Prominent among these is the case of Chalchuapa, the second largest city in Santa Ana Department and one of the important cities in the country. There was insurrection there in which the masses participated fully. The insurrection fulfilled its objectives. The enemy garrison was partly annihilated and partly dispersed by the insurgents. The insurrection was also successful in a number of other areas, in smaller towns and cities. But in San Salvador, for the reasons I mentioned, the strike and the insurrection had weaknesses with which we are all familiar.

This led the junta to speculate in its propaganda, to say through its lying propaganda that the Salvadoran people, the masses, did not follow us and do not support the FMLN and that, on the other hand, they do support the government. Anyone who has visited San Salvador recently can tell that among the residents of the capital, one hears not a single expression of direct or indirect support for the government.

[Question] And what is your opinion regarding the interpretation of the archbishop of San Salvador?

[Answer] According to Monsignor Rivera y Damas, the archbishop of San Salvador, the strike in the capital demonstrated that the masses do not support either the FMLN or the junta. This is similar to the so-called theory of the silent majority or something like that. We state categorically that neither the biased interpretation of the junta nor the interpretation of the archbishop is correct and that this will be proved in the course of the coming events because the masses of San Salvador, who have shown great heroism and made a great militant contribution to the development of the revolutionary movement in our country, will demonstrate their revolutionary energy, their fighting ability, in the course of the new phases of the general offensive.

[Question] How does the FMLN plan to achieve greater participation of the masses, particularly in San Salvador?

[Answer] We have made a careful analysis. I have outlined two general ideas on the subject here. On the bases of this analysis, we are making new appeals to the masses in the capital, to the people of San Salvador, to prepare for the new battles that are coming. On the other hand, we are doing the part that is up to the FMLN member organizations: improving our coordination, our organization and our planning and doing everything necessary to prepare for the new battles that will come in the future. This does not necessarily mean we are preparing to call for a new strike immediately. I am referring to the battles that will take place in San Salvador, which will reflect the general design of the plans for the general offensive that is being developed.

[Question] How can the general offensive's new phases be characterized? What is the relation between the military action and the FMLN's willingness to hold a dialogue and negotiation? Will there be a dialogue with the junta? Will there be a dialogue and negotiation with the United States?

[Answer] A phase of general strategic offensive has begun. The actions we have been mentioning are part of an initial movement and new movements will be carried out within the framework f this general strategic offensive. I think that in my replies to the previous questions I have provided sufficient comments to explain this idea.

Now then, with regard to negotiations, we do not counterpose an offensive to negotiation. We have expressed since the beginning, particularly in our statements since November 1980, our willingness to hold a dialogue and under certain conditions also to negotiate with the U.S. Government.

We believe that one has to negotiate with the U.S. Government if there must be negotiations. We do not have anything to negotiate either with the junta or the fascist high command. Why? Because they do not have any legitimacy. They have nothing to do with the Salvadoran people's will, and there is no moral justification for their existence. It is a genocidal and murderous government that has absolutely no support from the various Salvadoran sectors. All the support it has. [sentence as published]

What in reality is the U.S. Government plan? What is the line it has planned?

We believe our beginning plan led U.S. Government analysts to conclude that we are a genuine military threat and that all that had been said about our lack of ability to defeat the reactionary army was false and that our strength had been underestimated.

They now think they should oppose the development of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, mainly militarily, and they have begun a policy of military escalation similar to what they applied in Vietnam: weapons, advisers, helicopters, more weapons, more advisers, more ammunition, more helicopters. They apparently think they can weaken and/or defeat us. If they defeat us, everything would end; if they only weaken us, they apparently think they will bring us to the negotiating table under their terms in order to act as brokers of the revolution in our country and prevent the Salvadoran people from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination, to decide their own destiny.

Part 3

PA212259 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Feb 81 p 2

["Part III" of a three-part interview with Shafick Handal, member of the General Commend of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, by unidentified questioner on 24 January 1981 "somewhere in El Salvador"]

[Text] [Question] According to these last statements that you have made, there is a danger that the conflict may be regionalized. Is this so? How then must one look at the problem of peace? Is it possible? How will it be achieved?

[Answer] By taking the path of military escalation, the U.S imperialists have gravely endangered peace in Central America, and we believe that they also threaten the stability of peace in the world. One must consider that Central America is located in the Caribbean area, in the explosive Caribbean area, where socialist Cuba is also located. The imperialists, while preventing negotiation, or rather, the possibility of beginning talks with us, have at the same time exerted strong, unprecedented pressure on the Nicaraguan Government, accusing it of sending guerrillas to our country and of helping us by supplying war materiel. All this is false. The reported landing of Nicaraguan guerrillas is a tale invented by Napoleon Duarte and U.S. Ambassador White, who are both committed up to their necks to supporting the fascists. And based on this lie, this fabrication, the U.S. Government has exerted extortionist pressure on Nicaragua. Moreover, it has pressured the neighboring governments of Honduras and Guatemala to lend themselves to the mobilization of military forces to support the murderous Salvadoran Army. The first incursion has already taken place in the western part of the country by a unit of the Guatemalan Army that was not very big but nevertheless significant. The unit entered our country to attack our forces from behind. We believe that this policy of escalation that the U.S. Government has adopted, this recourse of involving the neighboring armies and continuing to increase pressure on Nicaragua while at the same time arming the Salvadoran fascists to the teeth and providing them unrestrictedly with advisers generates the danger of a reorganization of the conflict, of having foreign troops interfere in our country. All this gravely endangers peace in Central America. This imperialist policy of internationalization, or rather of regionalization of the conflict, definitely threatens the stability of peace in the world. In the face of the U.S. inclination toward military escalation, we have reiterated our inclination toward dialogue and negotiation. At this time, we are reiterating our position to the new Reagan administration. In our opinion, there is no contradiction, no absolute opposition between an offensive and negotiation. We are continuing to carry out with determination, without any hesitation, the new phases of the general strategic offensive. At the same time, we insist that we are open to dialogue and negotiation.

We are opposed to the regionalization of the conflict. We do not want our conflict to be imposed on the neoghboring brother peoples.

We are in favor of peace. If we are at war, it is because all other doors have been closed to our people, leading us to the conclusion that there is no other way to achieve a truly stable and just peace. The Central American peoples clearly understand, from their own experience, that it is necessary to overthrow the fascists, to toss into the garbage can of history those who are now in power because as long as they are in this position, there will be no peace. [paragraph continues]

The Central American peoples understand this because this is what occurred in Nicaragua, where a similar situation existed until July 1979: killing, genocide everywhere; an explosion of violence everywhere. When the Somoza dictatorship was overthrown on 19 July 1979, all the uncertainty ended and peace began.

The fascists, the reactionaries, cannot ensure peace in our country. Duarte speaks in the name of peace. But the members of the government are pursuing a policy of "pacification" based on unlimited killing and supported by U.S. weapons and bullets and U.S. advisers. We can state clearly that this policy of murderous "pacification" will not triumph and that the Salvadoran people, supported by all the peoples of the world, will be able to achieve the peace to which they have a right: a just, solid and lasting peace which, to be achieved, requires the overthrow of this putrid, murderous government and the establishment of a democratic and revolutionary people's government.

[Question] What role does the FMLN give to international solidarity in its efforts to stop the increasing U.S. intervention in the Salvadoran conflict?

[Answer] Bearing in mind the current situation and the increasingly more direct U.S. role in our conflict, in our war, in El Salvador, I want to appeal to all the peoples of the world to intensify their solidarity. At this time, the solidarity should be aimed at stopping the so-called "U.S. military aid to the junta." One thing must be clear: Most of the bullets that arrive through that aid will end up in the heads and chests of children, women and old people, members of the defenseless population. The casualties that the enemy army inflicts on us, on our revolutionary armed forces, are very small. More than 90 percent of the dead are children, women and old people, unarmed members of the civilian population. We ask that solidarity be strengthened in two main areas: demanding a stop to the so-called military aid and expressing solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Solidarity with the Salvadoran revolutionary movement and with the Nicaraguan revolution are completely linked; they are inseparable. The U.S. Government's attitude has shown this. It has stressed this. We believe that international solidarity should make this truth known and closely link the solidarity in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution--now threatened by imperialism--with the solidarity with the Salvadoran revolutionary movement led by its vanguard, the FMLN.

However, international solidarity must not be limited to the immediate objective of stopping the aforementioned "aid." We must stop any other form of imperialist intervention, including the invasion of our country by foreign troops.

[Question] To conclude, since very little is known about the internal structure of the FMLN, can you explain how the command operates?

[Answer] The FMLN general command is a collective body. The Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] was established in May. It is the top leadership of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement united in the framework of the FMLN. This directorate has a political-military character.

The Unified Revolutionary Directorate is already known nationally and internationally as the DRU. It is made up of 15 leaders, 3 from each of the 5 organizations which are members of the FMLN.

This 15-member directorate has an executive directorate made up of 5 first secretaries or people in charge of the member organizations. This five-member executive directorate is in charge of the general command.

A member of the general command, Companero Marcial, first in charge of the Popular Liberation Forces, is in charge of the internal coordination of the command. However, the command acts as a collective body and as such is directing the general offensive, the war of an entire people against their oppressors.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA: U.S. COMMITTED TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE

PA230154 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Food as a Weapon Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] The withholding of an Agency for International Development loan to finance part of a wheat purchase is a hard blow by the Reagan administration against our people.

Some may claim it is the United States' prerogative "not to help." If we consider, however, the scores of years during which our national resources took a sacking from U.S. transnationals, the economic assistance under the new conditions is not only a moral commitment, but a condition for new and truly just relations which the Sandinist revolution demands and with which the United States claims to concur.

Taking into account the close economic interdependence between Nicaragua and the United States, it is not a matter of "having an option to have good or bad relations." Should all this become a definite measure, it would in fact be an act of criminal aggression, an economic siege designed to "force us to our knees" before the empire. This would constitute the beginning of an economic offensive designed to conquer us. We keep in mind that it is not the only economic measure and that nobody can guarantee there will not be others. We view with great concern the fact that it does not take long to go from an economic offensive to military aggression.

It was through economic measures that the rightist groups of imperialism started a war against Cuba which, going beyond military aggressions, is still maintained through a criminal blockade that conditioned the development of that revolution and imposed great sacrifices on the people.

Some believe this measure only affects the working people. We must point out that over 80 percent of the Nicaraguan people eat bread. But that is the least of it, if we consider it a measure which is not isolated from the rest of our economic relations and which may lead to dangerous military adventures that would necessarily affect the entire nation. It is a menace to peace.

These measures also affect the North American nation. Although the volume of our purchases is not significant because of the suspension of wheat sales to the USSR, our purchases do affect the interests of the U.S. "farmers." This policy discredits the United States internationally as it is designed to "subordinate the peoples' through hunger, questioning their claims of "good intentions" or of respect for human rights.

In addition, it makes the democratic and progressive peoples and governments fight against the gunboat diplomacy and search for new development alternatives.

We must see this irresponsible policy as part of the growing international tension brought on by the menacing policy of the rightist sectors of imperialism which, allied with the most reactionary sectors of Central America and the traitors of our country, are using this as a strategy to destroy our people and their revolution.

From this viewpoint, the tasks of national defense extend to all fields: economically, by developing our productive capacity to its maximum and consuming what we produce; politically, by strengthening the Sandinist unity of our people with all patriotic sectors of the country; militarily, by providing military trianing to the entire population, nurturing a state of mind that will fully guarantee a disposition to defend our independence and the proper revolutionary vigilance against the internal and external enemies who do not cease in their attempts at economic, political and ideological sabotage against the revolution.

Our people will not be without bread. Their sacrifice in production and their discipline in consumption will be supported by a powerful movement of international solidarity and excellent relations with democratic governments which in due time will provide us with the necessary wheat.

But, even if we should not get it, the revolutionary qualities of our people and their vocation for national sovereignty and self-determination are expressed in the Sandinist slogan "death rather than a life of slavery."

COMMENTARY ASSAILS U.S. INITIATIVES IN EUROPE

PA201501 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in El Salvador has become a major issue for the U.S. Government; its hemispheric interests are at stake and it has adopted a policy with the characteristics of the obsolete Monroe Doctrine. This consists of appointing itself guardian of other countries, disregarding the aspirations and will of the peoples. This explains its massive military support for the Salvadoran junta, its hardening of the blockade of Cuba and its arbitrary economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

These sanctions have been accompanied by pressure on American and European countries to change their policy toward El Salvador. The idea is to create international opposition to the struggle of the Salvadoran people with the old excuse of Soviet penetration and terrorism. Paradoxically, international opposition is working on the opposite side; it is the U.S. Government that is isolated, either by open opposition to its policy or by total indifference on the part of the main democratic forces and governments of the Western world. The following are some cases to prove what we are saying:

The efforts by the U.S. Government to pressure governments in America and Europe to support its attempts to revive the obsolete Monroe Doctrine are foundering against the opposition of the main democratic forces and governments of the Western world. An example of this is the firm position assumed by Panama. To a message by Alexander Haig expressing U.S. concern over the cordial relations between Panama and Cuba, President Aristides Royo said Panama is conducting its relations based on pluralism, and at the same time told the U.S. Government that the canal treaties still have not been complied with. In the meantime, the Panamanian leader, Omar Torrijos said he would not answer the note because it looked like General Haig had sent it to the wrong persons and probably was intended for Puerto Rico.

The arrival of a U.S. delegation in Europe to pressure the European countries to support U.S. policy in El Salvador and Nicaragua has caused a number of objections. DPA, the German news agency, reported that the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs met with his FRG Government counterpart and would meet with the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party since Willy Brandt, the party chairman, could not receive him.

According to European and U.S. papers, the United States is resorting to blackmail to force the European countries to support its policy. An example of this was published by the German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. It said the U.S. official had threatened that if the United States did not get their support, "there could be no talk about the United States returning to any detente policy in the near future." The German paper adds that the U.S. official said the SALT II talks would be postponed. According to this report, the purpose of the visit by the U.S. delegation to Europe is obvious. The U.S. delegation will touch on very sensitive issues, such as the nuclear problem and the need for detente, to pressure those governments in favor of U.S. policy.

These cases of blackmail are corroborated by the Washington POST, which says General Haig considers the tense atmosphere advantageous background for strengthening the U.S. position in many parts of the world. Western Europe is the main target of this strategy, particularly the FRG, because of its policy in favor of detente and its coolness toward NATO. The Washington POST says General Haig believes this climate of tension is favorable to U.S. interests.

All this proves that the aggressive policy being carried out by the new U.S. Government is not directed only against the socialist countries but also against countries like Nicaragua, which have torn off the chains of submission, and against the peoples struggling for their liberation. The range of action of this policy is broader, and it is already affecting several Western countries which have positions opposed to the United States.

We said earlier that the United States is trying to revive the dead body of the Monroe Doctrine. We consider it a dead body because it was the people's struggle and the people's dignity which made it possible for the majority of the countries of the world to reject the Monroe Doctrine.

But some sectors in the United States seem blind to facts. Take, for instance, the words of Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said foreign forces ought to know that the United States is going to do what is necessary to prevent the Salvadoran communists from seizing power. But that is not all. Listen to what else Percy said: Everyone should realize that we have a special mission in the Western Hemisphere and that we are going to assume our responsibility. In other words, he added, we are the guardians of this part of the world and we are going to do everything necessary to show that we are.

The first question is, who gave the United States the right to protect the hemisphere? On what basis could any nation take over the responsibility for a whole hemisphere?

What nation in particular has the right to oversee others? We certainly do not believe the United States or any other country has that responsibility. We cannot understand something that can be defended only by force and not by reason.

On the other hand, the democratic and progressive forces of our time definitely reject such attempts to return to the past. Examples of this rejection were given in the FRG on the occasion of the visit by the U.S. delegation. The FRG Social Democratic youth expressed their support for the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and said the European governments cannot approve open U.S. support of the Salvadoran junta. They urged NATO members not to remain silent when the democratic self-determination of the Latin American countries is about to be drowned in a bloodbath under the pretext of this "backyard" theory. The FRG Social Democratic youth declaration calls for supporting those principles even if it leads to conflict with the United States.

Meanwhile, State Minister Hildergard Hamm-Brucher confirmed that the FRG will continue cooperating with the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. In the same manner, broad sectors of the government party publicly reiterated their full support for the GDR, their rejection of the Salvadoran junta and their disapproval of U.S. intervention in El Salvador. In the meantime, Minister Hamm-Brucher added that Western countries should abstain from giving protection to obsolete political structures in the Third World and particularly criticized the military, political and economic aid given by the United States to the Salvadoran junta.

But not only in the FRG but in most European countries there are demonstrations against U.S. policy in Central America. The French paper LE MATIN said the U.S. Government has given virtually an ultimatum to its allies to stop supporting the struggle of the Salvadoran people. The Paris papers all agree that the so-called common strategy the United States is trying to impose on Western Europe which would start another cold war is not as easy to obtain as U.S. strategists believe. Commenting on Haig's warnings, LE MATIN said it is definitely a unilateral way to obtain agreements among allies. On the other hand, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN says it would be a mistake to think that the profound conflicts in Central America can be solved by raising the Cuban-Soviet bugaboo.

It is obvious that it is no longer easy to impose hegemonist interests in our time. Groups that continue to submit docilely to imperialism are becoming scarce. The majority of countries understand that the aggressive policy of strength being carried out is not only a threat to world peace; it is also an attack on the dignity and sovereignty of the Western countries.

LA PRENSA PROTESTS INTERIOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

PA201626 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Statement by LA PRENSA board of directors: "Our Protest"]

[Text] For the second time the Ministry of the Interior has sent us a communique which, besides prohibting a certain area of information, prohibits our publication of the communique itself. We protest, first of all because neither decrees 511 nor 512 nor any other law grants the government the right to prohibit publication of its own decrees since this it is a basic legal principle that in order to implement a law, it must first be known. In the second place, because this antidemocratic coverup creates mistrust and suspicion among the people, who find out about these prohibitions anyway through other means. In the third place we consider it an abuse of power to try to impose censorship and not attribute it to the account of those who impose it but to the newspaper that suffers it, making it appear in the eyes of its readers as misinformed or disinterested in national problems.

We believe a revolutionary government should be sincere and face its responsibilities directly before the public and also should be the first to set the example for compliance with its own laws.

[Signed] Pablo Antonio Cuadra, director;
Violeta B. de Chamorro, president of the board of directors;
Jaime Chamorro C., secretary of the board of directors;
Pedro J. Chamorro B., codirector;
Carlos Holmann T., vice president of the board of directors;
Ana Ma, Ch. de Holmann, member of the board of directors.

Communique

The office of communications media of the Ministry of Interior, based on decree No 511 dated 10 September 1980 published in gazette No 213, makes the following announcement to the written, broadcast and television media of this nation:

In view of a Justice Ministry resolution issued at 1700 on 10 February 1981 and in order to comply with the dispositions of decree No 511 dated 10 September 1980, the office of communications media notifies you that as of this moment all reports regarding the permanent human rights commission and its members fall under the legal dispositions of the referent decree.

We inform you that all reports relative to this case, whatever their nature, are the exclusive competence of the Ministry of Justice. This disposition includes omitting publishing this communique and all related comments.

Given in the city of Managua at 1900 on the night of 10 February 1981.

[Signed] Jose Valdivia Hidalgo

[Printed] Brigadier Commander Jose Valdivia Hidalgo, office of the communications media, Ministry of the Interior.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST GONZALEZ INDICTED IN COURT

PA240240 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] With the same brazenness with which he told his lies at the Vatican, Jose Esteban Gonzalez today repeated in the First District Court his tales about the alleged missing persons, the 8,000 political prisoners and the Somoza-style torture--lies which led to the immediate suspension of the wheat shipment and caused other repercussions unfavorable to the nation's economy and good name.

However, he at least admitted that he had been treated well in the comfortable cell assigned to him by the persons he has denigrated.

Felix Trejos, judge of the First District Court, read the charges filed by the prosecutor's office while the traitor remained impassive.

[Begin recording] The revolutionary government, in creating the legal structure needed to achieve its chosen goals, has established penalties for those who take action against the primary and essential purposes of our revolution. In this regard, it issued Decree No 5, whose amended article 4 states the following:

C. To disseminate, verbally or in writing, statements, proclamations, or manifestos that seek to injure:

1. The security or integrity of the nation;
2. public security and the national economy; and
3. the health, morale and dignity of individuals and the reputation and rights of others.
[entire article as heard]

Undeniably, the security and integrity of the nation and public security are seriously threatened by the statements made by Jose Esteban Gonzalez, statements which serve as a pretext for and a stimulus to the enemies of the revolution, encouraging former Somozist guardsmen to be constantly entering our territory to commit murders and other crimes of the kind for which they were noted in the past. In brief, Jose Esteban Gonzalez' criminal activities tend to support the actions of the enemies of our revolution.

The activities of Jose Esteban Gonzalez Rapaccioli mentioned here fully and perfectly correspond to the type of crime defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 4 of amended Decree No 5. Therefore, on behalf of the prosecutor's office, in the capacity in which I appear here and based on the precepts of [word indistinct] No 5 of Decree No 34, I hereby appear before this court to make charges concerning the crimes committed by Jose Esteban Gonzalez Rapaccioli, an adult, married, a university graduate, domiciled here, in order that this court, by processing this indictment through the chosen legal proceedings, may apply to the accused the penalties corresponding to the crimes committed against our people and duly noted herein. I therefore ask that the accused be arraigned.

I reserve the right to expand this indictment to include other acts committed by the accused as well as charges against other persons implicated in the same crimes by commission. [end recording]

Subsequently, the leader of the Nicaraguan Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights denied the charges made against him. The prisoner chose Marta Patricia Baltodano, a member of the same so-called human rights committee, to be his defense lawyer. As Gonzalez was leaving the court, a group of citizens gathered to express their repudiation of this public enemy.

ORTEGA PRAISES COMMITMENT OF ARMY MEMBERS

PA201736 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra yesterday stressed the commitment of all those who have decided to join the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Besides good soldiers and fighters, we need good Sandinist revolutionaries. Let the weapons, the [words indistinct] be held by real sons of Sandino, worthy of honorably defending the achievements of the masses. The EPS commander in chief said this in a speech to the EPS General Staff:

[Begin recording] We would rather have the [word indistinct], the hesitant, the liberals, the opportunists who are still in our ranks leave because our people cannot trust them. [Words indistinct] hesitant people who might sell out to the enemy, or not fight or like cowards join the ranks of the counterrevolution during a war.

That is why our effort, and we should not fear this, should be aimed at achieving [words indistinct] in all areas of our work. Sometimes it is better to do the work of others rather than to have someone alongside us who only serves for [words indistinct] problems. That is why, besides new soldiers and brave fighters, our people expect from the armed forces in general and the EPS in particular men with great human, Sandinist, anti-imperialist and revolutionary qualities. [end recording]

SPECIAL COURTS FOR SOMOZIST PRISONERS DISSOLVED

PA201821 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The special courts officially ended their operations yesterday. After functioning for 14 months, the special courts of justice ended their work yesterday after the National Reconstruction Government junta issued a decree dissolving them.

During those 14 months 6,310 prisoners of war appeared before the people's courts. These included former agents of the sinister Somozist security office, informers of revolutionary actions, torturers and violators of the Nicaraguans' most essential human rights. The participants in acts of genocide who appeared before the special courts were just a small percentage of the total number since most of them fled the people's justice and took refuge in dictatorial countries and the United States.

A news conference was held yesterday by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas, Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion and Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo to provide data on the special courts. During the 14 months they functioned, 6,310 prisoners of war appeared before the special courts. Of those 6,310 prisoners of war, 1,760 were released, benefiting from pardons issued by the National Reconstruction Government. Of the rest, 38.39 percent received sentences of less than 5 years in prison and only 19.19 percent received sentences ranging from 20 to 30 years. More than 40 percent received sentences of less than 20 years. This shows once again the benevolence of revolutionary justice.

Only 29 cases are still pending at the end of the operation of the special courts. These cases have been turned over to the jurisdiction of ordinary courts.

The news conference at government house yesterday was also attended by the members of the prosecutor's office, Companeros Nora Astorga, Mario Mejia, coordinator of the special courts, and Gloria Guadardi.

GOVERNMENT FILES FOR EXTRADITION OF SOMOZA'S SON

PA230313 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR today revealed that the Nicaraguan Government has already submitted a request to the U.S. Government for the extradition of Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, charged in Managua with having embezzled $40 million during his father's regime.

The well-known U.S. Arnold and Porter law firm has been retained to carry out the corresponding legal action before the U.S. Attorney General's office. EXCELSIOR added that additional information on the extradition request will be released this week in Managua.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES 'TIGHT' BUDGET FOR 1981

PA240032 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 11

[Text] The 1981 budget is going to be very tight because of the interest on foreign loans inherited from Somozism which have been partially renegotiated.

The amount of the budget is 8.79 billion cordobas, of which 16 percent, approximately 1.4 billion cordobas, will go to pay the interest on the foreign debt.

Another factor contributing to the tight budget is the policy on subsidies. For instance, the 150 million cordobas for the Nicaraguan Bus Service Enterprise (ENABUS), and the 188 million to buy buses for the city and suburban service are not included. Also not included in the budget are the 58 million for the railroad, the 70 million for the Nicaraguan Energy Institute, the 50 million for the Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute (INAA), and the 200 for the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise (ENABAS).

Companero William Hupper, deputy finance minister, pointed out that the subsidy policy included by the revolutionary government in the 1981 budget is to maintain the true value of the workers' wages and provide them with better living conditions.

Austerity and efficiency measures are also included in the budget to try to control the current increase in expenses which has been taking place since 1979.

Compared with 1980, the new budget is only 2 percent greater, while the expected economic growth will be 19 percent.

It is worth mentioning that these measures included in the new budget fall in line with the austerity plan.

A deficit of 1,506,000,000 cordobas has been estimated in the new budget, of which 950 million will be for debts on new loans requested from the central bank.

However, the government plans to reduce the amount of the loans from the central bank to 650 million cordobas as a result of the policy to control public expenditures which is being implemented.

Budget deficits are absolutely normal, not only in the economy of an underdeveloped and backward country as ours, but also in highly developed countries.

This explanation is for those experts from our reactionary sectors who have recently been analyzing our economic situation while being completely ignorant of our reality threatened by the United States and other capitalist countries.

The new budget also stresses the large support given to important social functions such as education and health.

Health and education this year will take 28.3 percent of the budget. Education will receive 1,152,000,000 cordobas and health 1.2 billion. The amounts alloted for other ministries are: construction, 216 million; transportation, 1.44 billion; housing, 320 million; and farming and livestock development (Mida), 313 million.

A significant aspect of the new budget is that 84.5 percent of it is made up of funds obtained from domestic sources, which shows the effort the Nicaraguan people are making to finance their social development.

The remaining 15.5 percent is from foreign loans and donations. These are: 268 million from the IDB; 90 million from Brazil; 125 million from OPEC; 60 million from the Venezuelan Investments Fund; 180 million from the Agency for International Development; 311 million from the Central American Bank of Economic Integration (BCIE); and 192 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The donations that will enhance our budget add up to 120 million cordobas, and they will come from Sweden, OPEC, Austria, the Netherlands, the FRG, the EEC and others.

REPORTAGE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS

Agreements With Japan

PA210234 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Father Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister, will return to the country tomorrow following his participation, as the representative of our country, in the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting held in New Delhi, India.

At the Conference of the Nonaligned Movement, to which Nicaragua belongs, the foreign minister spoke at length about the Nicaraguan revolution and mentioned the possibility of a foreign invasion.

After the nonaligned meeting, Minister d'Escoto went to Japan, where together with International Reconstruction Fund Minister Haroldo Montealegre and the director of the economics department of the Foreign Ministry, he signed commercial, financial, cultural and mutual aid agreements with the Japanese Government.

$100 Million Japanese Loan

PA231248 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua is negotiating for a loan of up to $100 million with the Government of Japan, it was announced here today.

The information was disclosed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, who returned from New Delhi and Japan.

The foreign minister went to India to attend the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries. He later visited Japan to meet with that country's official in charge of international economic cooperation (minister of foreign trade).

The Nicaraguan official said that if the Japanese Government grants the loan, that country will open a $100 million line of credit to Nicaragua for imports that Nicaragua needs.

Canadian Aid

PA231549 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Managua, 16 Feb (ANN)--The Canadian Government has approved $4 million in food relief for Nicaragua, the International Reconstruction Fund reported today.

The donation will be delivered by a mission of 11 delegates of the Canadian Agency for International Cooperation who arrived here last weekend.

The Canadian delegation, together with Nicaraguan technical personnel, will also find ways to cooperate in the fields of drinking water, the environment, energy, forests and preinvestment studies.

The Canadian Government also offered to conduct a study on a strategy for food development worth $500,000.

MEXICO SENDS REPRESENTATIVE TO SANDINO CEREMONY

PA230255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1608 GMT 22 Feb 81

[Text] Managua, 22 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The Mexican Government confirmed its "unyielding" solidarity with Nicaragua during the main ceremony held here to mark the 47th anniversary of the assassination of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino.

The government of Jose Lopez Portillo sent Arsenio Pavel Cubillas, director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, to this country to attend the ceremony.

The Mexican president's personal envoy spoke on Saturday afternoon in Niquinohomo, General Sandino's birthplace, to which the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction and the numbers of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front had come in a bloc.

The only leader absent was Commander Carlos Nunez, who is in Moscow attending the 26th CPSU Congress.

Arsenio Pavel Cubillas said that "the forces which today are opposed to having Latin America live an independent, nationalistic life are the same forces which in the p st utterly detested Sandino's mission and are still not resigned to the fact that our peoples are determined to end the era of privileges, exploitation and oligarchies."

The Mexican president's delegate added: "Nicaragua today is experiencing a moment of splendor that is shared by all Latin America above and beyond ideologies and even nationalities. Your battle concerns all the revolutionaries of the continent."

"The fate of other peoples which are experiencing moments of serious political uncertainy and terrible social injustice will depend to a great extent on the success of the Nicaraguans, on their tenacity and their ability to overcome the complex obstacles that are approaching," he said.

On another subject, Commander Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development, who had visited Mexico to meet with the president of that country, returned to Managua on the same plane that brought the Mexican representative to this capital.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Ernesto Gutierrez has been appointed new Nicaraguan ambassador to Brazil. Gutierrez is expected to leave for Brasilia in the latter part of March. [Managua Radio Sandino Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 81 PA]

CUBA REJECTS ECUADOREAN PROTEST, RELEASES REPLY

FL240234 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today released the following note:

On Saturday, 21 February, the Foreign Ministry of Cuba released a note in which it reported that the kidnappers of Ambassador Perez Concha had been removed from the Ecuadorean Embassy and arrested. It was explained in that note that the action of Cuban authorities was taken with the authorization of Ecuador which at all times was concerned about finding a solution that would prevent the situation created at the site of the attackers from leading to loss of lives. It was further indicated that in this process it was necessary to note the position of high principles with which the Government of Ecuador and its delegation, Ambassador Jaime Moncayo and Vice Minister Cornelio Marchan, had acted and who, in their concern to save the lives of Ambassador Perez Concha and of the kidnapped officials and employees, acted with a clear understanding of the responsibility which the two governments had to maintain the principles of international law--violated by the kidnappers--as well as those which guarantee the lives and safety of ambassadors and diplomatic officials and the inviolability of diplomatic missions by the strict and fair application of the law.

With real surprise, the Government of Cuba received various reports indicating that the Ecuadorean authorities in Quito were expressing a position that was diametrically opposed to the one our government had been informed of and which had been expressed over the days in which the kidnapping of Ambassador Perez Concha and the illegal occupation by force of the Ecuadorean diplomatic mission had lasted.

The minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, Alfonso Barrera, delivered to our ambassador in Quito a note of protest for the action carried out by our authorities to force the attackers to leave the occupied mission and to subsequently subject them to the judicial process appropriate to the criminal action perpetrated by them, which is punishable by international law as well as by existing legislation in Cuba and Ecuador.

Even greater surprise to the Cuban Government was the fact that the protest of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry was immediately and broadly disseminated by all the news media in that country and by international media; especially when the release of the Ecuadorean note by the Foreign Ministery occurred, while the delegation--which Ecuador had sent to Cuba--and Ambassador Perez Concha were returning to Ecuador and, therefore, before they were able to present to their government the information that government apparently required in order to correctly interpret the events.

The Government of Cuba was faced with a quite unique situation and decided to act with the greatest patience. For this reason, it waited 24 hours and it was not until Sunday afternoon, 22 February, that it replied to the note of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry through diplomatic channels.

Our reply was not a public one and we communicated this to the Ecuadorean authorities in the hope that once they had talked with their own representatives, they would be in a position to make the necessary clarifications. Since such clarifications still have not been made and the aforementioned news media continue to report the events in an obviously tendentious and ill-intentioned manner, the Cuban Foreign Ministry now considers it necessary to release the note it sent on Sunday to the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry:

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba has the honor of referring to the communication of the minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, Alfonso Barrera, delivered on 21 February to the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Dr Fernando Flores Ibarra.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba wishes to convey the following considerations:

The Government of Cuba takes note with surprise and displeasure of the content of the aforementioned note which it is obliged to reject categorically. The entire process that ended with the release of his excellency, Ambassador Jorge Perez Concha, and the other hostages and which then allowed the return of the site of its embassy in Havana to normalcy and to the control of Ecuador has been characterized by the most complete and scrupulous respect for the norms of international law and also for the positions and criteria expressed by the Government of Ecuador through its representatives.

On 13 February 1981, a group of armed persons, after violently attacking and disabling the Cuban guards responsible for guarding the Ecuadorean Embassy in Cuba, violently entered that embassy, breaking down its doors and proceeding to kidnap, at gun point the ambassador of Ecuador to Cuba, His Excellency Jorge Perez Concha, the first secretary, Francisco Proano, the second secretary, Guillermo Basantes, and a Cuban employee, Mrs Mercedes Vasquez.

The kidnappers made contact abroad and reported the events. The government of the Republic of Cuba considers that according to the norms of international law and the Vienna Convention, at that time it was not only the right of the Government of Cuba but also its implicit obligation to reestablish, by all means available to it, the control over the diplomatic mission of Ecuador--which as a result of such events had been lost by the ambassador and the other officials--for which it was explicitly authorized by the aforementioned juridical norms.

However, the Government of Cuba--which has repeatedly proclaimed its irrevocable decision of not allowing the norms that govern Cuba's relations with the other countries of the international community to be damaged by violence, threat and pressure--decided in this case not to use its right to reestablish by the means available to it, the rule of law that had been disrupted. Instead, considering above all the threats on the lives of the ambassador and his aides, it preferred to communicate the fact of the situation created to the Government of Ecuador which at that time had no representation capable of negotiating with the Cuban Government and it initiated with that government the necessary process of consultations.

As a result of this, the Government of Ecuador officially communicated on 15 February, through the Cuban Embassy in Quito, that it had appointed ambassador and former minister [as heard] Maime Moncayo, Deputy Foreign Minister Cornelio Marchan and Luis Gallego as its representatives in those consultations, advising of the delegation's arrival in Cuba in the next few hours.

During the talks held between the Ecuadorean delegation and the delegation of the Government of Cuba made up of the vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the minister of foreign relations, Isidoro Malmierca, and the vice foreign minister, Ricardo Alarcon, the Government of Cuba emphatically confirmed what it has publicly reiterated: that it rejected any negotiation with the kidnappers and that the only solution it found acceptable juridically and politically was that the criminals surrender themselves unconditionally to Cuban authorities.

In the talks held between the two delegations, the Cuban delegation always maintained that it had the right and duty to intervene in the manner necessary to repress the illegitimate action, to save the life of the ambassador and the other kidnapped persons and to return to the Government of Ecuador control over its diplomatic mission which it had lost temporarily.

In consideration of the views of the Ecuadorean delegation, the Cuban Government agreed, however, to facilitate to that delegation all the technical resources available to communicate with Ambassador Perez Concha and, in agreement with the latter, to make the decisions they considered appropriate.

As a result of these contacts between the delegation of the Government of Ecuador and its ambassador to Cuba--in an action which the Government of Cuba is not required to evaluate but it does dare judge as energetic, serene and brilliant--the diplomatic representatives of Ecuador succeeded in getting the kidnappers to give their weapons to Ambassador Perez Concha and to release all the kidnapped persons.

To achieve this operation, the Government of Cuba did not assume any commitment other than not to intervene in the building occupied by the criminals which ostensibly and juridically had ceased to be an Ecuadorean diplomatic mission, for the time which the delegation of the Government of Ecuador and Ambassador Perez Concha needed to decide on the next steps to take.

The Cuban delegation, acceding to the request of the Ecuadorean delegation composed of Messrs Moncayo and Marchan, made the expressed commitment that if the kidnappers and attackers gave up their position voluntarily and left the embassy within 24 hours after the departure of the ambassador, the Government of Cuba would use its constitutional prerogatives so that if the appropriate courts were to decide, in the exercise of their power, to punish the perpetrators of such events with the death penalty, it would use its power to see that the death penalty not be applied, changing it to alternative punishment which the penal code establishes for such cases.

Once Ambassador Perez Concha and the others were released, the Government of Cuba not only scrupulously respected the aforementioned deadline, as the Ecuadorean delegation can attest, but it also cooperated with Ecuador in its noble and persistent endeavor to get the occupants of the embassy to leave the mission peacefully, offering to this end that Ecuador would use with the Government of Cuba all the resources available from the good relations between the two governments to achieve the most lenient treatment possible.

We know that all the efforts of the Ecuadorean diplomatic representatives were useless. The existing situation among the group illegally occupying the building where the Ecuadorean Embassy was located, a sitaution which is up to the Ecuadorean deleation to explain to its government, led the Ecuadorean representatives to become convinced that they should agree with the Cuban Government on the most urgent bloodless ways to intervene to end a situation that was becoming alarming.

The Government of Cuba--which felt and never ceased to feel that it had the right to intervene even without the consent of Ecuador, but that as long as the kidnapping of Ambassador Perez Concha lasted made a public commitment of not taking action without Ecuadorean consent--immediately expressed its agreement to carry out the intervention requested. And it assured the Ecuadorean delegation that the occupation would be made without physical harm to the criminals, reiterating, in answer to its specific requests, that it maintained the commitment of using its constitutional prerogatives, guaranteeing that even in case that the courts imposed the death penalty, it would not be carried out.

These are the facts. The statement issued by the Government of Cuba when the embassy was cleared in order to deliver the building to Ecuadorean authorities is thereby confirmed, as is the fact that Cuba acted with the authorization of Ecuador. It is up to the Ecuadorean delegation to confirm this circumstance to the Government of Ecuador. For this reason, we say that our attitude not only is one os surprise but also of displeasure when we learned the content of the note delivered to the Cuban ambassador to Quito by the foreign minister and, moreover, by the text of the communique released by the Presidency of the Republic of Ecuador in which it is announced that Ecuador today presented its most energetic note of protest to the Republic of Cuba for having taken by assault the site of its embassy in Havana.

For the aforementioned reasons, the Government of Cuba is obliged to not accept the assertion that there exists another commitment on the part of Cuba other than the one assumed voluntarily at the request of the Ecuadorean representatives and Cuba will maintain this position.

Regarding the rights of the persons arrested, regarding whom the Government of Ecuador believes it has the right to hold Cuba responsible, the Government of Cuba announced that the Government of Ecuador has no authority to do [illegible]. The rights of Cuban citizens are a constitutional responsiblity of the Government of Cu[illegible] which it exercises without anyone having the necessary right to remind it of its respon[illegible]y. The violators of the law are subjected to the appropriate courts and they will be [illegible] in accordance with the legal norms that exist in our country and which we apply rigorously and scrupulously.

In keeping with the relations that have existed between our governments, in explaining all these aspects to the honorable Government of Ecuador, the Government of Cuba finds itself with the obligation, however, of categorically making it clear that although in consideration of the circumstances surrounding these events it agreed in this case to subordinate its action to the expressed consent of the Government of Ecuador, it did not feel and it will never feel obligated at any time to act in this manner by reasons deriving from international law, but by the considerations that emerge from reciprocal relations. In cases such as this one in which the diplomatic representatives of any country lose control over their diplomatic missions in Cuba, the Government of Cuba will feel it has the right, which it will exercise above other considerations, to reestablish the violated legality, guarantee the lives and safety of diplomats and return to the pertinent government complete enjoyment of its jurisdiction over the occupied mission.

The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba takes this opportunity to reiterate to the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Ecuador its highest good will.

Havana, 22 February, 1981.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS LEAVE HAVANA FOR MOSCOW

FL201836 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicarguan Council of State, today left for the Soviet Union at the head of his country's delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress. The delegation includes guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, vice president of the Council of State.

Raul Roa, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, went to the airport to bid farewell to the Nicaraguan deleation.

COMPOSITION OF CUBAN DELEGATION TO CPSU CONGRESS

FL231050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The Cuban delegation participating in the 26th CPSU Congress has left for Moscow. The delegation is headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of state and Ministers.

The delegation invited by the CPSU Central Committee also includes PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osmani Cienfuegos Gorriaran, as well as Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat. The Cuban ambassador to the USSR and member of the PCC Central Committee, Severo Aguirre del Cristo, is also a member of the Cuban delegation attending the important CPSU meeting in the Kremlin.

Also leaving with the Cuban delegation at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro were Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and alternate member of the Politburo, and Joel Domenech, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry. The list of guests also includes Div Gen Jose Abrahantes Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and first vice minister of the interior, and Antonio Nunez Jimenez, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister of culture.

MPSP REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

FL211532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Feb 81

[TExt] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has released a statement on the occasion of today's 57th anniversary of the assassination of popular Nicaraguan leader Augusto Cesar Sandino. On this occasion, the statement notes, we reaffirm to the fraternal country our firm and unrestricted solidarity with the work it is doing. At the same time, we condemn the imperialist attempts at destabilizing the revolutionary process in Nicaragua.

The statement recalls how the assassin bullets of imperialism and its followers on 21 February 1924 took the life of the general of free men and initiator of the glorious effort which ended successfully on 19 July 1979 led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Fifty-seven years after the death of Sandino, the statement adds, the Nicaraguan people are working on the beautiful task of national reconstruction which, in less than 2 years, has shown innumerable achievements in the fields of education and culture, among others.

CUBA DEMANDS END TO BASE, BLOCKADE, SPY FLIGHTS

FL211347 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Cuba has demanded before the UN Human Rights Commission that the Alfredo Stroessner regime respect the life of Paraguayan Communist Parrty First Secretary Antonio Maidana. Maidana is once again in prison. The commission is meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Cuban delegate Julio Heredia called for condemnation of the torture, murder and ill-treatment Uruguayan prisoners are subjected to. Heredia also blasted the military, economic and political support the U.S. is giving Israel. He reiterated Cuba's support for the peoples fighting for independence.

He underlined that the U.S. must abandon the Guantanamo Naval Base and end the economic blockade and spy flights over Cuba.

NONALIGNED PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS MEETING

FL201851 Havana Domestic Television Servicein Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The nonaligned countries' meeting of coordinators for the development of physical education and sports opened minutes ago at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Delegations from Algeria, Cuba, Congo, Grenada, India, Iraq, Nicaragua, Libya, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Palestine Liberation Organizationand Yugoslavia are participating in the meeting. Carlos Galvan Vila, president of the [Cuban] National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, made the opening remarks.

COMMERCIAL TIES TO BE EXAMINED AT ACP CONFERENCE

FL210054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The [Jamaican] minister of state for foreign affairs and foreign trade, Mr Neville Gallimore, has been appointed co-chairman of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries]--EEC Conference on Regional Cooperation to be held in Guadeloupe next week. Over 400 delegates from the Caribbean business community will be attending a meeting to examine ways of developing closer commercial contacts between French overseas departments in the Caribbean and states of the Caribbean Common Market.

The Jamaica delegation headed by Mr Gallimore will include Mr (Franson McLaughlin) of the JNEC [Jamaica National Export Corporation] and Mr (Jorn Sector) of the JEA [Jamaica Exporters' Association]. Earlier this year, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade, Mr Hugh Shearer, was appointed president of the ACP Council of Ministers.

DOMINICA

NEWS CENSORED; HONYCHURCH STILL HELD BY RASTAS

FL202326 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The Dominican Government is now censoring news about the situation on the island. News stories, whether for publication inside or outside Dominica, must first be [word indistinct] and approved by the cabinet secretary.

This is one of the series of measures imposed under the emergency [word indistinct] declared after Rastafarians kidnapped farmer Ted Honychurch over a week ago. The dreads have been demanding freedom for their imprisoned brothers, an end to police harassment and an inquiry into a shooting on February 12th which left two of their number dead. The government has refused to negotiate until Mr Honychurch is released and the gunmen hand over their arms.

ST LUCIA

ODLUM RENEWS CALL FOR PARTY REORGANIZATION

FL200003 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] St Lucia's Trade, Tourism and Foreign Affairs Minister George Odlum has repeated his call for the reorganization of the St Lucia Labor Party administration to enable it to come to grips with the problems of the country. Mr Odlum, who is challenging Prime Minister Alan Louisy for the leadership of the 19-month-old government, said in an interview that he blames himself for the dilemma in which St Lucia finds itself today. He explained that the program which got the Labor Party into power had been devised by him. Therefore the fact that the government has fallen short in fulfilling its policies reflected on him.

He made the call for (?purposeful) action to make constructive use of the economy and to show the [word indistinct] morale. St Lucia, he said, was [words indistinct] which must be corrected if the island were to make any progress.

The leadership [word indistinct] between Mr Odlum and Prime Minister Alan Louisy (?will be discussed) at the party convention next month.